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SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 4, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Have Your Afternoon Tea
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SINAI BATTLE WON

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Sinai Campaign is virtually over. Israel troops are within sight of the Suez Canal. In the South, the capture of the village, Tor, on the Gulf of Suez, 250 kilometres south of the Canal on the western banks of the peninsula, was announced this morning.

The two islands which block the Tiran straits are included in the term "the whole of the peninsula" used by the army spokesman tonight, although their occupation was not yet officially announced today.

Two Tiran Islands Next to Fall

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Government and Army spokesman said this evening that the whole of the Sinai Peninsula is "or shortly will be" occupied by the Israel Army. This included the two Tiran islands blocking the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba, the spokesman said.

Israel troops, moving along three fairly parallel roads across the Peninsula, have halted some 15 kilometres from the Suez Canal, the spokesman added. "I am sure reconnaissance patrols have come up to the Canal itself," he said.

There was no Egyptian air activity today. Asked if the Government intended to keep the troops one kilometre nearer the Canal than the 16 kilometres mentioned in the Anglo-French ultimatum, the spokesman said he did not know.

The number of Israel casualties in the campaign may be announced in a day or two. The only indication of the number of enemy prisoners was that they were "thousands." Comparatively few officers were among them, and it appears from what Egyptian soldiers said that the bulk of the officers fled as quickly as they could, leaving their troops behind.

Arabic "Mein Kampf"

About 100 tanks and self-propelled guns have been taken as booty. They were mostly T-34's, with a number of Shermans among them. The self-propelled guns were mostly SU 100's (Russian-made). The number of vehicles of various makes runs into hundreds. Very large dumps of ammunition were discovered near the frontier.

Among the standard equipment of the Egyptian officers captured there was a two volume paper-back edition in Arabic of Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

The campaign was won by brilliant planning and hard hitting. As it now emerges, the plan consisted of performing the obvious, that is, in opening the three or four available roads across the Peninsula as quickly as possible. The campaign started rather dramatically by parachuting a force into the middle of the desert, west of el-Nakhle last Monday. After dark, fighting started at two points on the Southern border, which opened the way for two columns moving along most difficult roads.

The real problem was to open the middle road, the rest of all the available routes across Sinai. It was tackled by taking Kuseima first and moving to the El-Ageila crossroads. Very tough opposition was encountered in this place, the Egyptian troops having been lucky in having a good commanding officer who reminded one of Major El-Taha of Faluja fame.

The Egyptians here did not succeed in holding the crossroads, but managed to concentrate on a range which was difficult to take.

"Obviously, they were led by some officers who wished to die heroes. We did our best to fulfil their wish," as an Israel officer said yesterday. The Abu-Ageila pocket did not capitulate until yesterday.

An Israel column pushing northwards, captured El Arish without much opposition. The column moving to the east was halted for a day by the Egyptian armoured brigade, which gave it a battle near Bir Gafgafa. According to preliminary reports, it was a most remarkable battle which will be studied in the military academies not only of Israel, a G.H.Q. officer said.

On Thursday night, the Egyptians received a general order to withdraw. This they did in the most disorderly fashion. The task of the Israel forces was then to overcome them and destroy as much of the army as possible.

But it seems that the bulk of the military stores the Egyptians had in the Sinai have fallen into Israel hands. It was worth tens of millions of dollars, according to a wild estimate. It included everything a modern army should have in order to stage a large attack: tanks, guns, ammunition, food. Most of the supply dumps were near the Israel frontier, mainly in Rafa and El Arish.

The presence of these enormous dumps of military supplies serves as the best proof of Egypt's preparations for the war on Israel. It is now clear beyond doubt, even without waiting for the publication of the many documents which may be found to support this, that the Egyptian attack on Israel was a matter of short delay. It was, indeed, high time for Israel to strike. If she had waited, the world would have been appalled and condemned Egypt for a dastardly attack, but that would hardly have helped, and Israel wants to live.

Nasser Says Army Has Left Sinai

CAIRO, Saturday (UP).— Abdul Nasser announced today that Egyptian forces had completed their withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, leaving only suicide commandos behind.

Meanwhile, in London, British Defence Minister, Mr. Anthony Head, said that latest reports "indicated that Egyptian forces were withdrawing in some disorder in Kantara and Suez, and that some have reached the Canal."

Iraq Orders Army Into Jordan

The Iraqi Government yesterday ordered its troops to enter Jordan immediately to reinforce the Arab Legion against a possible Israel attack.

The order followed an urgent request from King Hussein of Jordan, it was reliably learned in Baghdad. The troops would come under the orders of the Jordan Commander-in-Chief, who would dispose of them according to his requirements.

According to Reuter correspondent Ronald Batchelor, who left Jordan for Syria with a U.N. convoy on Friday, Syrian tanks were moving over the border in a steady stream.

Meanwhile, the Syrian Embassy in Washington informed the U.S. Government on Friday that Syria had "decided to implement immediately the joint Egyptian-Syrian defence pact."

The note said that the Syrian forces are now under the command of the Egyptian Chief-of-Staff, General Abdul Hakim Amer. Syria's armed forces "and all her resources are from this moment on devoted to the common cause," it concluded.

In Damascus, Acting Foreign Minister Khalil Kallas announced yesterday that Syria has broken off consular relations with Britain and France.

The Soviet President, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, told President Kuwatly of Syria yesterday in Moscow that Russia is "ready to supply the necessary assistance to help Syria surmount the vestiges of colonialism and reinforce its independence."

Speaking at a reception for the Syrian President, who cut short his visit to the Russian capital, Marshal Voroshilov said that "aggression against Egypt by one of the founders of the Baghdad Pact proves once again that the alliance is an aggressive bloc."

The Old City daily "Falastin" reported on Friday that the Arab Legion had taken over Mafrak Airport near the Iraqi border. Earlier, the paper had reported that the R.A.F. had evacuated Amman Military Airport. *(Reuter, UP)*

Holland to 'Protect' Israel P.o.W.'s

THE HAGUE, Saturday (UP) — The Netherlands will act as "protecting nation" for Israel prisoners-of-war in Egypt, it was officially announced here this afternoon.

I.P.C. Stops Pumping Oil Through Syria

BAGHDAD, Saturday (Reuter). — The Iraq Petroleum Company today suspended the pumping of crude oil through Syria, a company spokesman announced here. He said that owing to a breakdown in the company's transport between Iraq and Syria it was thought wise under present circumstances to stop pumping from Iraq to Mediterranean seaports through Syrian territory.

An I.P.C. spokesman said tonight he had received unconfirmed reports that three of the Company's pumping stations in Syria had been blown up.

Nagy Forms New All-Party Gov't

BUDAPEST, Saturday. — Premier Imre Nagy formed a new Government today and opened negotiations with Russia on withdrawing the Red Army from Hungary. The new Government is said to contain all major Hungarian parties and is "truly representative."

These parties include the Conservative Smallholders Party, the Social Democrats, the Liberal Peasants Party and the Communists, who this week changed their name to the Socialist Workers Party.

With the formation of the new Cabinet, it was announced that negotiations had been opened with a Soviet military mission on the withdrawal of the Red Army. The Soviet delegates consiste of three Russian generals and four colonels.

There were no reports of fighting today although news of Soviet troop movements was widespread.

In New York, the U.N. Security Council met today, over the objections of Russia, to discuss the situation in strife-torn Hungary.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. John Cabot Lodge, said, "We must give honest consideration to what the U.N. can do that will help the brave Hungarian people in their struggle for freedom."

The use of Soviet armies' might against the Hungarians was "shocking to the whole world." He said Hungarians had earned the "admiration and respect of all free peoples."

He suggested that the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, communicate with the Budapest Government so that members could be sure the Hungarian delegate here was "truly representative."

Dr. Carlos Blanco, of Cuba, said he could not believe that any member would resist the demands of the Hungarian people for self-determination. He recalled that the Soviet delegate yesterday spoke eloquently during the Middle East debate of the right of all people to choose their own governments and against armed intervention by foreign powers.

Dr. Blanco suggested a resolution to appeal immediately to Moscow to withdraw Soviet troops from Hungarian territory; to reiterate the right of the Hungarian people to determine by free elections the type of government they wanted; and to establish a Commission of the Council to supervise and see that these measures were carried out.

US Tempts Hungary With $20m. Aid

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The U.S. yesterday offered an initial allocation of $20m.-worth of food and medical supplies to Hungary.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said the offer would be transmitted immediately to the Hungarian Government. President Eisenhower took the final decision to make this offer at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The U.S. protested to Russia that dependents of American legation officials being evacuated from Budapest were turned back at the Austrian-Hungarian border at Soviet military road blocks yesterday.

Russian troops armed with tommyguns turned back four American mothers and 10 children for the second straight day today when the dependents of U.S. Legation personnel in Budapest tried to reach haven in Austria.

A State Department spokesman said that the Depuy Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Murphy, summoned the Soveit Ambassador, Mr. Georgi Zarubin, and "protested energetically against the interference with American official personnel."

DULLES TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, entered the Walter Reed Army Hospital early today and doctors reported that he might be suffering from appendicitis.

The State Department said 68-year-old Mr. Dulles "is resting comfortably," and was carrying on some of his work by telephone from his hospital bed. The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., was in charge at the State Department as Acting Secretary.

A later announcement said that Mr. Dulles would have an immediate operation for acute appendicitis.

***Battle for Gaza*— Edgar Hirshbein, photographer of The Jerusalem Post, went into action with his camera along with Israel troops on Friday morning in their attack on Gaza. Top photo shows Israelis advancing on strongpoint at Al Mashahira, north of Gaza. Smoke rises from exploding Israel mortars. After the action was over, Hirshbein took picture (below) of Egyptians captured at the outpost. (See other photos on Page 3.) The Post photographer was forced to take cover behind a tank when cross-fire was opened up on Army jeep in which he was riding.**

500 Cairo Jews Said Arrested

More than 500 Jews have been rounded up by the Egyptian authorities in Cairo and its suburbs and sent to concentration camps, Beirut Radio reported on Friday. The Jews were said to be "well-known for their Zionist sympathies."

The same source declared that 450 British technicians who remained in Egypt to tend the Suez Canal Zone military bases after the British evacuation, were also arrested and sent to detention camps.

More than 100 British firms and some 30 French businesses registered in Egypt have been confiscated and their assets placed under the control of the Egyptian Government, the Radio reported.

Nutting Quits As Minister of State

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). —Mr. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has resigned because he disagrees with the policy of the Conservative Government on Egypt.

Two days ago Mr. Nutting denied reports that he was going to resign. Nutting, 36, became Minister of State two years ago — then the youngest-ever man to hold the post of second in command at the Foreign Office.

In that capacity he negotiated the 1954 agreement with Egypt on the British evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone base. He was Foreign Under-Secretary from the age of 31.

Dulles Would Like Bonn To Halt Reparations

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA).—The State Department has notified West Germany that the U.S. Government would take a sympathetic view if Germany was to withhold reparations shipments to Israel. This was made known here yesterday by State Department sources.

Such a move would be seen by the State Department as clearly in spirit with the U.N. General Assembly resolution adopted on Thursday night and would be consistent with the efforts of the international community to restrain Israel.

It was made known that earlier this week the matter had been discussed in a meeting between the German Ambassador, Mr. Heins Krekeler, and Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State.

Eden Promises Israel Withdrawal

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden in a nation-wide broadcast tonight said, "Once British and French forces have occupied the key points on the Canal, the Government will the Government will ensure that the Israel forces withdraw from Egyptian territory.

"I have no doubt that that is their intention, but they will not do so unless we are there to keep the peace, to give the necessary guarantee and prevent a repetition of these events."

CABINET MEETS

The Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the U.N. General Assembly resolution and the security situation.

Fedayeen Make Last Attacks

REHOVOT, Saturday. — The remnants of the *fedayeen* gangs fleeing from Gaza committed acts of sabotage on Friday and tonight, in the Rehovot area.

A woman member of Kibbutz Givat Brenner was knifed three times early tonight by an assailant who jumped out of a wood near the kibbutz school. He tried to drag her away and when she flashed her torch he stabbed her. She is being treated for her injuries at the hospital.

The railway line from Tel Aviv to Beersheba was blown up near Kfar Yavneh on Friday evening, but workers soon came to repair it. Telephone lines were also cut in the vicinity. Police and defence forces have gone to comb the whole area for *fedayeen*.

The Army spokesman announced that on Friday night a number of shots were fired on a bus on the Wadi Ara road. A Border Police car which rushed to the place hit a mine. There were no casualties.

On Thursday night a considerable number of *fedayeen* bands were active in the Negev, the spokesman said. A number of vehicles were attacked, and waterlines were blown up.

Uri Oren, aged 23, a member of Kibbutz Erez died today from wounds sustained when his car hit a mine laid by *fedayeen* on Thursday last. He leaves a pregnant wife.

Oren is the third victim of this attack. The other two, Simha Korichman and Shlomo Glickstein, were killed instantly.

Eden: We'll Stop If U.N. Force Enters

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden told an extraordinary session of the House of Commons today that Britain has informed the United Nations she will willingly stop military action in Egypt if the U.N. will put in a force to keep peace between Egypt and Israel. A condition will be that both Egypt and Israel agree to accept a U.N. force to keep the peace. A third condition was that until the U.N. force is constituted, both Israel and Egypt would agree to accept forthwith limited detachments of Anglo-French troops to be stationed between the combatants.

The Prime Minister said he had been in consultation with the governments of Australia and New Zealand. "I have good reason to believe that these governments will welcome my statement" he said. The substance of the statement had also been communicated to Canada, the United States, and the United Nations Secretary-General.

Sir Anthony began by saying that this sitting of the Commons had been arranged so that he could make a statement on the reply British proposed to send to the resolution of the U.N. Assembly.

The House will first recall the statement which I made in the course of my speech on November 1, when I said that the first and urgent task is to separate the combatants and to stabilize the position. That is our purpose. If the U.N. were then willing to take over the official task of maintaining peace in the area nobody would have been better pleased than I.

"Since that statement was made I have had consultations in London with the French Foreign Minister. As a result the British and French Governments are sending the following reply to the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly:

The British and French Governments have given careful consideration to the resolution passed by the General Assembly on November 2.

They maintain the view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop hostilities which are now threat-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The United States warned British and France that they must not use against Egypt arms provided by the United States under military aid agreements.

The Egyptian Embassy in Rome issued an Egyptian Government statement declaring that there was no pact between Egypt and Britain and France, and between Egypt and Israel.

France Elated by Israel Victory

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — Franco-British determination to bring their military move into the Suez Canal to a successful and speedy conclusion remains "absolute," it was authoritatively learned here. Nothing happening at the U.N. or elsewhere in the diplomatic sphere can change that determination, it was said.

A team of technicians and appropriate equipment is already being assembled for the clearance of the blocked Canal with a minimum of delay as soon as the occupation of the Canal Zone is completed. It is intended that the French and British forces will serve as the spearhead and nucleus of future U.N. police, paving the way for international control of the Canal and an Israel-Arab peace settlement.

Expressing "very great satisfaction" with the brilliantly successful Israel operations, the same sources pointed out that the apparent slowness of the Franco-British landing is due to the fact that for reasons of international propriety it was impossible to embark troops, let alone order troopships to sail, before the expiration of the ultimatum.

The Egyptian Air Force is described as "virtually dead." Its installations are destroyed, rendering Egyptian night flights impossible, and by day the Egyptians are capable at most of individual sorties, but not of coherent actions. The first phase of the Franco-British campaign is regarded as successfully terminated.

(An Israel Embassy spokesman in Paris reported the Army had got within 15 kilometres of the Suez Canal at one point.

(He also said Israel had taken about 15,000 Egyptian prisoners in the Sinai Peninsula and captured about 100 tanks, 500 guns of various calibres and considerable stocks of munitions and petrol. Final figures had not yet been established.)

The Quai d'Orsay officially refuses to take a tragic view of the American attitude, underlining the more positive aspects of Eisenhower's television address, notably his allusion to friendship for Britain and France and recognition of Israel's action under serious provocation.

The French press, however, is exceedingly critical of the U.S. attitude. Thus, Roger Massip, diplomatic editor of the Conservative "Figaro" writes: "Mr. Dulles has deliberately permitted aggravation of the menace which has pressed on Israel since the accession of the military dictatorship in Cairo."

Assembly Meets On U.K.-France Rebuff

NEW YORK, Saturday. — The United Nations General Assembly will meet in emergency session at 3 a.m. Israel time tomorrow, Sunday.

A "new approach" to a solution in the Middle East is contained in two separate resolutions which will be submitted to the General Assembly by the U.S. on the Israel-Arab dispute and on Suez, the White House announced.

Egypt asked for an urgent meeting to discuss the Anglo-French rejection of the Assembly's call for a Middle East cease-fire. The Egyptian request was supported by the Asian-African group.

The British and French qualified rejection of the United Nations cease-fire demand today was expected to spur moves by the Arab and Asian nations to have the Assembly censure the two Western Powers, impose sanctions and possibly expel them from the United Nations.

In advance of today's announcements from London and Paris most of these states had been cool towards the idea of setting up a United Nations force to keep peace in the Middle East.

France and Britain said today they will halt their military operations against Egypt only when Israel and Egypt accept intervention of a United Nations police force until peace is achieved and a "satisfactory arrangement" for the Suez Canal arrived at.

Landing in Canal Expected

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — British and French amphibious landings at each end of the Suez Canal were expected this weekend after Britain and France jointly reaffirmed their determination to go ahead with their "police action" in Egypt.

A junior Minister in the Government declared in a public speech at Wolverhampton last night that within a few hours British and French troops would be occupying territory in the Suez Canal Zone. But spokesmen for the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Defence both declined to comment on the speech by Mr. Enoch Powell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing.

Mr. Anthony Head, the Minister of Defence, told the House of Commons today that no landing had taken place so far by the Anglo-French forces.

He said reports indicated that Egyptian forces were withdrawing in some disorder to Kantara and Suez. There were also indications that some had reached the Canal area. He added that the Egyptians had sunk four block ships so far in the Port Said approach to the Suez Canal.

Mr. Head reported that "Egyptian armoured units are moving from the Delta to the Canal area."

He reported that the plan to neutralize the Egypian Air Force had been largely accomplished by means of bombing attacks on airfields by Valiant and Canberra jet bombers followed by low-level ground attacks.

The plan was devised to achieve maximum destruction of Egyptian aircraft with the minimum loss of Egyptian life. "A very high degree of accuracy was achieved."

He said that after this phase, attacks were being switched to other purely military targets, particularly armour, and successful attacks had been made in the past 24 hours. Many hundreds of sorties were flown. He added that repeated warnings had been given to the Egyptian civil population to keep away from purely military installations and airfields.

Allied Air Forces suffered their first casualty in the Middle East conflict today when a Royal Air Force "Venom" failed to return from dawn strikes against Egyptian military objectives.

Allied Headquarters in Nicosia said a heavy attack by R.A.F. Valiant and Canberra jet bombers from Cyprus and Malta pin-pointed Luxor Airfield on the Nile about 400 miles south of Cairo. An indefinite night curfew has been imposed on all Cyprus main towns as from tonight following a fresh outbreak of bomb incidents on the island.

On Friday British Canberra bombers attacked Cairo Radio's transmitters.

A French Defence Ministry spokesman said on Friday that 105 Egyptian planes were believed destroyed or badly damaged.

A British Ministry of Defence communique said on Friday night that French naval aircraft attacked and set on fire an Egyptian destroyer of the Russian "Skoryi" class off Alexandria on Thursday morning. The "Skoryi" class destroyers are of 3,000 tons.

Dan Bus Service

is stopping urban service at 8.30 p.m. and inter-urban service at 7.30 p.m.

Dan Management

Attention Yugoslav Citizens

It is advisable for Yugoslav Citizens to leave Israel

Legation of the F.P.R. Yugoslavia.

The Embassy of the Soviet Union

announces that the reception on the occasion of the 39th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution on November 7 has been cancelled.

Greetings on the Occasion of the

39th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be received on November 7, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., 14 Rehov Hahashet, Ramat Gan.

Contrary to information which appeared in the press on

Friday, November 2, 1956

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi on Friday visited wounded soldiers in a hospital somewhere in the country.

•

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, visited Haifa port on Friday. He met with Mayor Khoushy, Mr. Y. Almogi, the secretary of the Haifa Workers' Council, Mr. Ames Landman, the manager of Haifa port, and representatives of the port workers.

•

Mr. Peretz Naphtali, Minister without Portfolio, who has been elected Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and Head of its Settlement Department, met Department heads on Friday.

•

The Argentine Ambassador to Uruguay, Dr. Alfredo Palacios, and the Argentine Ambassador to Israel, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, accompanied by the Argentine cultural attache in Israel, visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Wednesday.

•

Mr. and Mrs. David Goltein gave a reception at their home in honour of the French violinist, Zino Francescatti, and the Italian conductor Francesco Molinari-Pradelli, after the I.P.O. concert last Thursday.

•

Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, Chairman World Wizo, will open the Annual Wizo Bazaar at 11 o'clock this morning at the Wizo Club, 5 Rehov Hahavatelet, Jerusalem. Mr. Ish-Shalom, the Acting Mayor, will bring the city's greetings.

Chief Rabbis Bless Troops

"Providence has entrusted you with the exalted mission of the defence of our homeland," Chief Rabbis I. H. Herzog and Y. Nissim declared in a message to the troops on Sabbath eve.

The Chief Rabbis expressed the appreciation and pride of the nation in the bravery and courage of men in the armed forces and the hope that the blessing of the Almighty would accompany them on their mission. "Be strong in your faith, for the Lord your God goes with you," the message concluded.

At the end of the 7 p.m. news broadcast yesterday, Kol Yisrael gave a special summary of news of the previous 24 hours for the benefit of those who did not switch on their radios on the Sabbath.

THE RECEPTION honouring the 39th Anniversary of the October Revolution on November 7 has been cancelled. The customary acceptance of greetings will take place at the U.S.S.R. Embassy, 16 Rehov Hakeshet, Ramat Gan, between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 245, 33.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew 6.35, 7.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 13.00 (noon), 1.30 4.00, 5.00, 6.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 & 12.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 5.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.47 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (cont.). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

10.00 Light classical Music. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" with the "Stargazers." 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 13.30 Requests (Hebr.). 1.30 Messages to Immigrants. 2.15 Religious Ceremony for the Catholic Community in Haifa. 4.00 Memorial for the President Weizmann. 5.30 Youth Programme. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.15 Rog-Ami. 7.40 Sport. 8.00 This Week at the Cinema. 8.20 "Round Table." 8.55 Bible Reading: Shoftim — Chapter 15. 9.15 I.P.O. Concert — Conductor: Francesco Molinari-Pradelli. Respighi: "Antiche Danze ed Arie"; Schumann: Symphony No. 2 in C. op. 61. 10.00 Programme written by Emek Perl & Ed. by Miriam Golan. 10.50 Light Fare. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 463, 285 & 49.9 & 31.5 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5 49.9 & 463 M.): 1.45 Marcel Muie (Saxophone). 2.15 Close Down. 4.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 5.45 Guidance for Utopians. Dr. Mannat. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.50 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.37 "Personal Column." Walter Eytan. 6.45 "From the Academic World." 7.00 South Africans in Israel. Pre-gramme for U.S. 11.00 a.m. News. 11.27 Personal Column. 11.40 "From the Academic World." 12.00 Songs of Israel.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 285, 238 & 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Sport. 7.25 Classical Requests Programme: Works by Borodin, Tchaikowsky & Smetana. 8.00 8.00 Rov & Arrow. 8.30 "Liberight." 9.00 News. 9.10 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (41.79, 19.82, 31.96 and 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. "This Scotland." Context Programme. International Commentary.

BRITISH PRESS LOOKS TO U.N.

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). —British newspaper comment on Middle East developments today looked mainly to the U.N. "for ultimate solutions.

"The Times" referred to the proposal that Britain and France hand over to the U.N. after seperating the combatants and safeguarding the Suez Canal. It said "The British and French Governments should now, with the utmost speed, work out with the U.N. how such a transfer can be made immediately practicable. For it has to be practicable."

"The Times" adds, "The U.N. has no forces at the moment. They have to be improvised."

"Would Russia vote their being provided by NATO?"

"Real peace must be maintained, not the blurred unease between raiding and near war that has reigned for so long."

"The Canal must be open to all nations including Israel."

"If such a thing happened, the opposition would of course grow and say it was a defeat for the Government. Sir Anthony Eden could claim he had at least achieved more than anyone else had hitherto done."

The liberal "Manchester Guardian" wrote, "By their abominable aggression," the British have "forfeited any right to take part in a U.N. force."

Dealing with the location of a U.N. force the paper said "The Suez Canal is not the border. It is 100 miles inside Egyptian territory."

"Possibly the solution might be to treat the whole territory between the Canal and the truce line as a demilitarized zone."

"After the battles of the past week it is just conceivable that Egypt and Israel might accept such a proposal — especially if it has American and Soviet backing."

The paper also said that in the Gaza Strip Israel had an opportunity to retrieve in some measure her good name.

200,000 Refugees

It said that presumably the 200,000 Arab refugees in the area were also in Israel hands.

These, the editorial pointed out, had existed in "squalor and privation as pitiful as anywhere in the world." Though many of them were reported to be fleeing from the Israel forces, few could have a chance of escaping.

"Here is an opportunity for Israel to retrieve in some measure the good name she has sacrificed in the past week."

"Her enemies — and still more her friends — will judge her on how she treats these unhappy people."

The rightwing "Daily Express" wrote: "At a momentous hour there is keen satisfaction that at the side of British soldiers stand the ever gallant soldiers of the French Republic." It continued, "The fruits, like the task, will be shared."

"Britain pursues her cause in company with France. The two old friends are united by a common understanding of the problems of a region where for generations they have been sometimes rivals and sometimes allies."

"The task they share is delicate and arduous. But the fruits of success will be substantial — peace along the coasts of North Africa assured, access to the Canal and an end to intrigue and conspiracy."

The paper declares: "It is now generally acknowledged in America that Britain is acting in Sues as the U.S. would certainly act to defend her interests in the Panama Canal."

Another Conservative newspaper, "The Daily Mail," writes, "A new and perhaps more hopeful turn has been given to the Suez crisis by Sir Anthony Eden's invitation to the U.N. to send in an international police force."

"This is a big step forward. It makes no excuses for an action which the Prime Minister believes to be eminently right nor does it go back upon his own promise to see the matter through."

"Yet it is a pledge of good faith."

Bitter Rebuke

The paper calls the Assembly vote a "bitter rebuke" and adds, "It is a most tragic circumstance that at the moment when the prestige and the authority of the United Nations are most required to give hope and succour to Hungary and the other insurgent satellites of Soviet Russia, Britain should be thus condemned."

The leftwing mass circulation "Daily Mirror" attacks Sir Anthony's claim to be taking "police action" in Egypt.

It brands this as fictitious and asks, "Does he think the millions of citizens who condemn his policy of force are blithering idiots?"

The liberal "News Chronicle" suggests that if Britain accepted the U.N. resolution "the weight of world opinion will have dragged Britain and France back from their insane adventure in the nick of time."

The "Daily Herald," organ of the Labour Party, asserts that Britain by breaking the unity of the West "makes possible the murder of Hungarian freedom before our eyes." It concludes, "Eden calls himself a policeman. He says he is taking police action. The Russians are far bigger than we are, and far more ruthless policemen."

In France, Academician Andre Francois Poncet, writing in the conservative "Figaro" said "the U.N. has failed as the League of Nations before it and for the same reasons. It was unable to fulfil its task and its impotence favoured the game of blackmail and cynicism."

In the same newspaper, M. Roger Massip praised the suggestion of an international police force to meet the Middle East crisis and said the easiest way of constituting it would be to give that title to the Anglo-French units already on the job.

Writing in the same paper Leftwing anti-Communist, M. Franc Tireur praised Israel for calling Nasser's bluff.

American Friendship

The great majority of American editorials affirm agreement with President Eisenhower.

The "New York Herald Tribune" writes that the purpose of the Government is "to do all in its power to localise the fighting and to end the conflict."

"This does not mean a breach in American's long friendship with the nations that are involved. It does mean diplomatic action, through the U.N. and otherwise, to try to end the fighting. Since relations between the U.S. and Britain and France have deteriorated, immediate hopes for success in this endeavour are not bright."

"Therefore, the other objective cited by the President should be actively pursued — that is, to prevent hostilities from spreading."

The "New York Times" says Nasser is hardly an innocent victim of aggression, but the British, French and Israel actions are nonetheless wrong.

"Both Britain and France, as well as Israel, have embarked on a military solution of their problems in the face of open disagreement with the U.S. and without waiting approval of their action by the U.N. In so doing they have given Soviet Russia a propaganda plaster with which to cover up its wounds in Eastern Europe."

"We do not challenge their right to take the actions they have taken, but we also maintain out right to dissent."

The "Washington Post" writes that "Whether the blatant resort to force can 'succeed' in a situation of this delicacy is open to the gravest doubts... the inevitable conclusion is that narrow chauvinism has prevailed in the councils of the Eden and Mollet Governments."

"Method is, of course, the key to the whole problem. There is very little more sympathy in the U.S. than in Britain and France with Nasser's past actions."

The "Baltimore Sun" states that "Mr. Eisenhower did not write off the belligerent countries as allies... He recognises that the fears that led them into rash and irresponsible action were real fears. He understood that they had been provoked. He acknowledged the immense complexity of affairs in the Middle East."

"This was right and fair. There is no 'ABC' to the Middle East. There is no all black or all white. There is blame enough for all to share; the Israelis, the Egyptians, the other Arabs, the French, the British, the Russians, and ourselves. It would be wholly un-self-critical and shamefully self-righteous for us to pretend that none of the blame for the mess the Middle East has got into, is ours."

The "New York News" writes: "On the whole, and despite President Eisenhower's well-meant objection, the British-French police move seems to us to hold out the best hope of preventing large-scale war. With quiet restored, a reasonable settlement of Arab-Israel differences could conceivably be reached. Without quiet restored, anything could happen, including World War III."

The "Christian Science Monitor" says "the British and French Governments should consider whether their policies are not giving the Soviet opportunities which must eventually do greater harm to the West... Apparently London, Paris and Jerusalem will seek justification for their resort to power mainly in a plan for stabilising the Middle East. Judgment of this will rest on eventual results. But meanwhile every person concerned about the development of effective peace machinery must ask: Was this the best that could be done?"

The "New York Journal-American" writes that "If that is the way Britain and France want it, they must be prepared to pay the price and it may be high. President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles are at work in the true interests of world peace and American security. We don't see how all Americans can fail to support them."

The "New York Post" criticising U.S. policy as appeasement of the Arabs writes, "Another great chance to assert democracy's leadership in the quest for a true Middle East peace is being lost."

Friday's Press

Israel Observed U.N. Charter

DAVAR (Histadrut) notes the U.N. Assembly is meeting on the 39th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, in which the civilised world undertook to help the Jewish people to realise its ancient dream of renewing its national independence in this country. After reviewing historical developments in the course of these years, the paper declares that Israel's motives today are different from those of Britain and France, but the measures adopted by Israel to push back the Egyptian threat from her borders and those taken by the two Western powers to safeguard their vital interests and maintain international law... combine to make up an operation of historic importance for the whole world.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the insincerity of Egypt's threat to leave the U.N. is shown by the way in which it has violated previous U.N. decisions in regard to Israel. It d not make much difference to Israel whether Egypt leaves the United Nations or not, the paper continues, but this step might serve as an example to other Asiatic nations. Any consequent disintegration of the United Nations would only make the situation worse, and Israel should explain to the Asiatic peoples that her actions are based on the right of self-defence which is recognised by the Charter.

The descendants of Samson are hammering the gates of Gaza, says Herut. The powerful attack of Israel's glorious army, which has been held back for eight years, breaks out like a mighty flame, scattering enemies in every direction, cleaving iron and steel, liberating with lightning blows stolen areas of the homeland, and arousing wonder and respect in the whole world.

Nasser's Crime

Haboker (General Zionist) says Nasser's crime against the Egyptian people, in which he was aided and abetted by the Soviet Union, was to buy tanks and planes at the expense of the wretchedly poor Egyptians and to transfer to the coffers of the Moscow exploiters the fruits of the labours of the hungry and barefoot Egyptian masses, so that he could boast of establishing the greatest and strongest army in the Middle East.

Lamerhav (Abdut Ha'avoda) says the Israel Army's operations in Sinai, the Gaza Strip, and the Suez Zone have brought about a revolution, whose echoes will still resound for some time to come. What the Israel Defence Forces have achieved during this week has opened the way to new relations between Israel and the Arab States, if only they understand the warning signal of the downfall of the Egyptian dictator, as well as to a new chapter in the relations between Israel and the Great Powers.

Hatzofe (Mizrahi) declares that the U.S. will find it hard to justify its opposition to the military measures adopted by the Three Powers. President Eisenhower himself emphasised that Egypt's policy had increased the gravity of the Middle East situation. How was this danger to be removed? — the paper asks.

Concern for Peace

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) says that the concern for peace in the M.E. shown in the decision to convene the U.N. Assembly would have aroused more sympathy in Israel if it had been shown during the long years when the Arab rulers, headed by the Egyptian dictator, were preparing a war of extermination against us. The world and the United Nations must know, the paper declares that the *status quo ante* cannot be restored. Although Israel desires peaceful and friendly relations with her neighbours, she will not put her neck back into the noose of blockade and siege.

Hamodia (Aguda) says that Nasser's confusion is a sign of the chaos in Egypt and an indication that his downfall may be nearer than we think. The declaration of a state of emergency, and Nasser's appointment of himself as Supreme Commander, show that the Dictator does not trust his subordinates and fears an internal revolt. His call for the sabotage of oil installations could bring disaster to all the Arab peoples.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) quotes lengthily from the Soviet stat ment, which, as the paper says, accuses Israel of having challenged all the Arab peoples and all the peoples of the F which are struggling against colonialism. Israel's campaign against Egypt, the paper declares, is not based on the national interests, but is designed to serve foreign and colonial powers.

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The Third Annual General Meeting of
The Israel Land Development Co. Ltd.
held on Thursday, November 1, 1956 resolved to pay an 8% dividend on Ordinary and Founders Shares against Coupon No. 4 subject to Income Tax deduction.
A special notice regarding the date of payment will be made.

H.U. Opening on New Campus Tomorrow

The Hebrew University's opening ceremonies for the new academic year will be held tomorrow at Canada Hall in the new university campus, and not at Edison Hall, as previously announced.

The scheduled time for the ceremonies is 10:30 a.m. and transportation to the new campus will be provided from Terra Sancta beginning at 10 a.m.

U.N. Assembly Urged Cease-Fire by 64 to 5

NEW YORK, Saturday. — The U.N. General Assembly after a tense all-night session yesterday urged an immediate cease-fire in Egypt by a vote of 64 to five. Only Australia and New Zealand supported Britain, France and Israel. Belgium, Canada, The Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa and Laos abstained.

The Assembly adopted an American resolution expressing grave concern at British, French and separate Israel military operations in the Suez Canal area and urging immediate cease-fire and the halting of movement of military forces and arms into the area.

It urged all sides to withdraw behind the Armistice lines to desist from raids across the Armistice lines into neighbouring territory and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the Armistice agreements.

The resolution said:

The General Assembly: Noting the disregard of many occasions by parties of the Israel-Arab Armistice Agreements of 1949 of the terms of such agreement, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deep into Egyptian territory in violation of the general armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel;

Noting that armed forces of France and the U.K. are continuing military operations against Egyptian territory;

Noting that traffic through the Suez Canal is now interrupted to the serious prejudice of many nations;

Expressing its grave concern over these developments:

1) Urges as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and as part thereof halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;

2) Urges the parties to the Armistice Agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the Armistice Lines, to desist from raids across the Armistice Lines into the neighbouring territory and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the Armistice Agreements;

3) Recommends that all members refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of this resolution;

4) Urges that upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore and secure freedom of navigation;

5) Requests the Secretary-General to observe and promptly report on the compliance with this resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly for such further action as they deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter, and

6) Decides to remain in emergency session pending compliance with this resolution.

Earlier in the session, on Thursday evening, the Assembly voted to put the Middle East crisis on its agenda over the objections of Britain and France. The vote was by a show of hands and no official breakdown was recorded by the U.N. Israel abstained.

In an impassioned speech, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, introduced his resolution.

Mr. Dulles said that his proposals in themselves were not a comprehensive treatment of the situation, but he hoped that it would lead to conditions "better than the restoration of the situation out of which this tragedy came about."

"I hope, therefore, that this resolution will prevail because if we do not act with sufficient unanimity of opinion, there is a great danger that what has been called a 'police action' may develop into something that is far more grave," he declared.

"We are not blind to the background of what has happened but we have definitely come to the conclusion that these provocations, serious as they are, cannot justify the resort to force," he added.

"Under the present circumstances, the violent armed attack of three of our members on a fourth cannot be regarded other than as a grave error."

The Assembly adjourned after Mr. Dulles finished speaking for the delegates to consider the resolution.

After the session was resumed, Pakistan proposed an immediate roll-call on the U.S. resolution. But on New Zealand's insistence, it was decided that at least three speakers should be heard in support of the resolution and three against.

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, told the Assembly that Israel's action in the Sinai Desert was taken in self-defence to eliminate the bases from which armed Egyptian forces had invaded Israel to carry out acts of sabotage and murder.

In addition to what he called "the implacable campaign of terror" waged by the Arab states against Israel since her inception, the Israel Ambassador declared that the direct reason behind Monday's move in Sinai was the fedayeen raids organised by Nasser and through which hundreds of Israelis had been killed since 1954.

"This activity is a new device for making war," Mr. Eban said. "The destitue is one of unilateral belligerency. The frontier is a one-way street wide open for these units to penetrate deep into Israel to accomplish their murderous mission and return."

The Israel Government, therefore, believed that it had a right to act in its own self-defence, a right inherent in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter which acknowledges the right of self-defence in replying to armed attack, he stated.

"We are firmly convinced that we have done what any other nation would have done in our place with the reservation that many others would have done it earlier and with greater impact," he continued. He rejected with "vehement indignation" allegations of aggression made by some speakers against Israel.

"There is belligerency in the Middle East but for eight years not its authors," he said. "Those whom Nasser has outraged with impunity have stood up and defended their rights," he said in referring to Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal.

M. Louis de Guringaud, of France, said that his country and Britain intervened between Egypt and Israel when the "tragic and swift turn of events called for vigour and immediate decision."

The Security Council had been "stultified" by the Soviet whenever it sought to condemn the actions of Israel's Arab neighbours, he stated. This intensified the intransigence of the Arab states and "inflamed ambitions as unmeasured as those harboured by another megalomaniac 25 years ago."

Dr. Vincente Trujillo of Ecuador, who is chairman of the Latin American group, rejected as "inconceivable" that Israel had been a tool in such an international manoeuvre. There was some excuse for Israel's action though no explanation could be offered for the aggression of Britain and France, he declared.

The Russian delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, accused Britain, France and Israel of carrying out their "aggression according to a previously prepared plan."

Israel was the tool of the other two, who had "flung down the gauntlet to all the peoples of the Middle East fighting the challenge of colonialism," he concluded.

Jordan was pledged to stand by the side of Egypt, Abdul Rifai, the Jordan delegate, told the Assembly.

"We have our obligations to our sister Arab state and we shall live up to them; but Jordan has an even greater pledge to the U.N. Therefore, Jordan respectfully requests the U.N. to hasten and stop the invasion of Egypt," he said.

Explaining Canada's abstention from the vote on the resolution, Mr. Lester Pearson, the Minister for External Affairs, stated that "surely we should have used this opportunity to link a cease-fire to the absolute necessity of some political settlement in Palestine and Suez." The U.N. must take action not only to end the fighting, he declared, but to make peace.

Holding the attention of the delegates, Mr. Pearson warned that if the *status quo* is restored, inside of six months "we shall have to go through all this again. If the same conditions are returned, it will not mean security in the Middle East but a return to bloodshed, strife, incidents, charges and counter-charges.

Most Dramatic Session Ever

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (UP).—The United Nations General Assembly's Thursday night emergency session was the most dramatic event in the organisation's 11-year history.

More than 500 persons stood in line waiting for tickets to the Assembly hall an hour before the meeting began. There were 1,300 seats in the public gallery. All 294 seats in the press section were taken.

The Trusteeship Council, which seats 412 persons, was open to the public to view the assembly proceedings via television. Delegates entered the ultra-modern assembly building to face a blinding battery of television and newsreel lights.

Cameras caught them as they stepped off the escalator carrying them to the first-floor delegates' entrance and newsmen besieged them as they entered the hall.

Church Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): H.C. as announced. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones (Tel. 37121).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Minister: Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper Service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Mass (Chapel, Languages, German, Italian, English, French) 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel, Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Rationing Hours) Chapel, Languages: English, French, German, Italian; 8 a.m. Pierre de Sion (Rationing Hours) Chapel, Languages: English, French, German, Italian; 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion (Rationing Hours) Chapel, Languages: English, French, German, Italian; 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S. 6 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim) Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Mid week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Grisbrook.

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service, 6 p.m. Doing the Possible in an Impossible World. — H. L. Minard (U.N. week). — All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. room 110) Breaking of Bread, 10.30 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): S.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal), Hovevei Zion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Conference (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible readings & Prayer 8 p.m. Friday: S.S. 9 a.m. Saturday: Bible Study 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Hebrew) Abraham Lincoln (near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School; 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship; 4 p.m. Bible class. (Russian Compound): Mass 9 a.m. (Russian).

Greek Orthodox Church (St. Simeon's, Katamon): Mass 6.30 a.m. (Greek & Arabic).

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Immanuel Church (Anglican Episcopal): (37 19 Allat St.) M.S. 10 a.m. H.C. 8 p.m.

The Church (16 Sderot St.) H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. Evening Service 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Alston P.O.B. 2775 (Tel Aviv).

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa M.S. 10 a.m. H.C. 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic) Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Peter's Church Abu Kebir) Mass 9 a.m. (Russian).

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant; Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. S.S. 9.45 (P.O.B. 1797).

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Mei) St.), P.O.B. 1303. Lutheran Service 8 p.m.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Eliyah's Cave Mt. Carmel) Mass 8 a.m.

NAZARETH

Church of Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Mass 9 a.m. (Greek and Arabic).

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Tarzan's Jungle.
EDEN: The Last Hunt.
EDISON: Sincerely Yours, 2nd week.
OBOIL: "Le Due Orfanelle."
ORION: Dan and Sa'adia, 2nd week.
OSNA: D-Day the Sixth of June.
RON: Picnic, 5th week.
STUDIO: Stalag 17, 4th week.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans la Peau," 3rd week.
ZION HALL: Arrowhead.

TEL AVIV

At 3, 5.45 and 8 p.m.

ALLENBY: The McConnel Story, 2nd week.
AMMON DAVID: Cell 2455.
CHEN: The Court Jester, 4th week.
EDEN: A Cigarette and a Glass, 3rd week.
ESTHER: Trial, 2nd week.
HOGABAH: The Living Desert, 4th week.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story 2nd week.
MIGDALOR: "La Donna in gia Bella del Mondo," 6th week.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 5th week.
SHDEROTH: Crime and Punishment, 3rd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 3rd week. Matinees: continuous show from 9.45 a.m.; last show at 3.45 p.m.
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 2nd week.
YARON: Marry Me Again.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 8th week.

HAIFA

MORIAH: Hit the Deck.
MAY: Rebel Without a Cause, 3rd week.
ORION: The Conqueror, 2nd week.
ATHON: Beau Brummel.
PEER: Zigeuner Baron.
GAL OR: The Steel Helmet, 2nd week. Matinees: Roman Holiday.
ORAH: "Les Grandes Manoeuvres."
AMPHITHEATER: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit.
ARMON: Summertime, 2nd week.
EN DOR: Virgin Queen.
ORLY: The Ladykiller, 3rd week.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 2-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Maskit" Works. Artists House. 10-1.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics. 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. (in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of Bezalel's 30th Anniversary). 4) Paintings by Antcher of Paris. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1298 A.D. (695 A.H.). Bezalel. 9-1, 2-5.

Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon. 10-1, 3-6.

• Lecture:—
Mr. Beer Sherf, on "A Trip to the U.S.A.," Beeri Club 9 Alharizi, 8.30.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Terra Sancta Bldg., Room 27a, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 8 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• Exhibitions: —
1. Children's Art (Illustrations to the Bible). 2. British Watercolours (18th and 19th century). 3. From the Museum's permanent collection. Museum, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Talk:—
Menashe Raviv on "Mahler's Symphony No.4" (with long-play records). B.O.A. House, 8.30.

• Theatre:—
Cameri, "He walked through the Fields." New Cameri Hall, 8.
Ohel, "Morning Star," 8.

RAMAT GAN

• Circus:—
Ice Revue, 6 and 8.30.

GIVAT RAMBAM

A good advice for a pleasant evening — Hill Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

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Notice to the Public
Auction Sale No. 2/56
The auction sale of confiscated goods which was to be held on November 6, 1956, at the Customs House Railway Station, at 9 a.m. is cancelled until further notice.
B. SHALEV,
for the Acting Surveyor of Customs & Excise
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Today's Postbag

ARRIVALS

Prof. Ephraim Katchalski, head of the Weizmann Institute's Biophysics Department, from Rumania, where he lectured under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, and Mrs. Katchalski.

Dr. Ruben Mosbé, managing director of the Dagon Silo Company who cut short a business visit in Switzerland (by El Al).

Mrs. Genia Harman, Israel Representative to the UNICEF Fund, after participating at the UNICEF Conference in the U.S.

Mr. Moshe Kol, of the Jewish Agency Executive and head of the Youth Department, from a visit to the U.S., Canada and Europe, on behalf of Youth Aliya.

A group of 18 journalists, representing French, English, American, Italian, Swedish and Japanese papers.

Mr. H. Zinder, Director of Kol Yisrael, from a visit to broadcasting stations in England, France, Denmark and Sweden. All arrived by El Al.

DEPARTURES

Professor S. Bambursky, Chairman of the Scientific Council, and Mr. Ya'acov Avnon, of the Foreign Office, for the UNESCO Conference in New Delhi (by El Al).

Mr. Moshe Tov, Director of the Latin American Department in the Foreign Ministry, for New York, to join the Israel Delegation to the U.N. emergency meeting.

Dr. Alfredo Palacios, Argentine Ambassador in Uruguay and Socialist leader, after a six-day visit (by El Al).

CHAMBER THEATRE has postponed its auditions for actors until further notice.

• • •

THE SOLDIERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE in Haifa will hold a meeting for its volunteers today at 5 p.m. in the Servicemen's Club, 5 Balfour Street. All volunteers are requested to attend.

• • •

ZOA HOUSE in Tel Aviv are continuing their Hebrew and English classes. On Thursday evening, Mr. Menahem Begin and Mr. Eliezer Livneh gave talks on the current crisis.

• • •

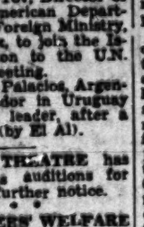
A 70-YEAR-OLD WOMAN, Mrs. Esther Zitna, of Tel Aviv, was seriously injured Friday morning when she fell down while entering a shelter.

• • •

THE WORLD WIZO Executive met in Tel Aviv on Friday and discussed measures to be taken by the organization in the present emergency.

LEO BAECK DEAD

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Dr. Leo Baeck, 83, former President of the Council of Jews in Germany and the President of the World Union of Progressive Judaism, died today in the Jewish Hospital, London.



Leo Baeck — educator, rabbi and author — was born in Posen, Germany, in 1873. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin and was ordained by the Lehranstalt fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin, where he later taught.

He was a chaplain in the German army in World War I and was interned in Nazi concentration camps from 1943-45.

He was visiting professor at the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati since 1948.

Among his recent books are "Judaism, the Jews and the State of Israel," and "Pharisees and other Essays."

Translators for Army Wanted

The security forces urgently need volunteers for translations in Hebrew and Arabic. Good knowledge of both languages is required.

Volunteers should apply today or tomorrow, November 4 and 5, between 8 and 10 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m. at 101 Sderot Yerushalayim, Jaffa.

Shabbetai Levy Lies in State

HAIFA, Saturday. — Residents of all communities — among them Christians, Moslems and Druse — paid their last respects to the late Shabbetai Levy, former Mayor of Haifa, when his bier lay in state in the City Hall yesterday morning. Notables took turns in a guard of honour for the city's first Jewish mayor.

The Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitreet; Mayor Abba Khoushi, Archbishop George Hakim, members of the consular corps, judges, members of the city council, the Chief Rabbi of Haifa, and many members of the Sephardi community, to which the late Shabbetai Levy belonged, also passed by the bier.

A large funeral cortège accompanied the late ex-mayor to his last resting place.

30 British Nationals Leave Jordan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thirty British nationals crossed into Israel yesterday through Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. They are to be evacuated to England as soon as transportation can be arranged.

Another 20 British nationals are expected to cross today or tomorrow.

Six U.N. observers, attached to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, crossed into Israel yesterday afternoon and took up residence in Jerusalem hotels. They moved shortly after the announcement that Israel troops were moving into Jordan.

Wives and children of the Soviet diplomatic mission left by air on Friday.

Gaza Falls to Israel As Two Brigades Surrender

By SHAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NAHAL OZ, Saturday. — Gaza changed allegiance yesterday for the third time in 40 years, lastly in the afternoon the governor of the Gaza Strip signed the surrender document and handed it over to Aluf-Mishne Assaf Simhoni, O.C. Southern Command.

The short ceremony took place in the field, a few hundred metres from the main road. Lieut.-General Mohammad Fuad A-dajawi, dressed in his parade uniform and red-trimmed cap, was escorted from the road to the staff car in which the white-haired, stocky Aluf-Mishne Simhoni was waiting.

The surrender act was written by a young Israel army officer on a sheet of paper torn out of a copy book and placed on a map-folder. The text was in Hebrew and Arabic, and took up about half the page—much of it devoted to the General's names and titles. It said that the Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip will be ordered to lay down arms, and that the whole of the Gaza Strip was surrendering unconditionally. After the ceremony the General was taken prisoner.

The signing of the act was delayed several times during the day. The Egyptian General, who was reportedly in hiding, conveyed a message stating his readiness to surrender, and a rendez-vous was fixed for 10.30 a.m. It was later postponed several times, as the General commanding the Gaza Strip, declared he had not been able to pass the cease-fire order to all of his troops.

When he finally came to the meeting with Aluf-Mishne Simhoni, he declined to sign the surrender of the whole Gaza Strip declaring he had no authority over it, being only the O.C. of troops garrisoned in Gaza. Then General A-dajawi, who was civilian governor of the Gaza Strip on behalf of the Egyptian Minister of War, was fetched.

Our troops, however, did not wait for the surrender act to enter the town. They came from the south, after having conquered, on by one, a series of well-defended entrenchments from point between Khan Yunis and Rafa. The operation was preceded by a long artillery battle — "one of the heaviest of the whole campaign," according to a G.H.Q. officer who met pressmen on the hill in Nahal Oz overlooking Jebl Muntar, Gaza's highest outpost, yesterday afternoon.

While the extermination of nests of resistance within Gaza took up the major part of the day, normal life was partly restored in those places where fighting died out. Officers charged with regulating the civilian life in Gaza were among the first to enter the town. A journalists' convoy, which proceeded to Gaza in the late afternoon, took the first happy "tourists" to visit the town. They were several young boys and women from Nahal Oz, the border settlement which suffered most from the proximity of Egyptian Gaza.

It is understood that Gaza Strip was defended by some two brigades, composed mainly of Palestinians and Sudanese troops of secondary order.

A major objective in Gaza was the ill-famed police station, the two-storey "Tegart" fortress type of building. Here, on the second floor, were the offices of the Egyptian-organised *fedayeen* groups. It is understood that the files of the *fedayeen*, including their identity cards, were found intact in this office.

Gaza "Council" Meets at Dagon

ASHKELON, Saturday. — The latest entry in the visitors book of Ashkelon's Dagon Hotel is headed by Military Governor of the South ("Gaza").

On Tuesday, the day after Kol Yisrael first announced our unit was near Suez, a group of men and women arrived in Ashkelon, preparing the Local Council administration of Gaza. Several stayed at the Dagon, and the rest were put up in private homes. The Municipality provided meals. On Friday morning the Mayor, Mr. Tager, arranged a reception and wished them good luck.

Curfew at Sunset

GAZA, Saturday. — Before sunset in the main square of Gaza yesterday a couple of dusty tanks pulled calmly into the square dominated by the gabled building which was once the British officers' quarters. It is the only decent building here. It is flanked by white-washed mud huts which serve as stores. Their iron shutters are closed. The people in the streets are as incongruously real as everything else. There are a few typically Egyptian white goums. The only red fez is worn by a smiling Israeli half-track driver.

"Yaish Israyil" ("Hurrah for Israel") men chatting in the corner of the square, greet the newcomers. There is a waving of hands and white flags along the road into town. At the entrance of the town, an idyllic sight: a man calmly helping a little girl to take two mules into the courtyard shed. A cow grazing near the road; and Beduin tents, black and low, with white flags here and there.

The town centre lies at the junction of the Rafa road and the highway which used to go to Tel Aviv. If you continue along the northern road to the sea, across the hill on which the police station is built, you come to new Gaza. Here, once upon a time ten years ago, there was Spinney's restaurant where I had lunch. Further away, there is the sea with its fleet of fishing boats lying on the sand.

In the centre of Gaza, in the quickly dimming light, life has acquired new standards. The people are quiet, and impassive while others hurry by without stopping to look around. Women in black wide robes and kerchiefs carry huge bundles on their heads, others carry small children on their backs. Some men, when they pass a group of uninterested soldiers, just raise their hands.

A few Israel soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets march away a column of 60 prisoners with their hands on their heads. The officers lead in a row. One is a major in the black beret of the Tank Corps. The officers walk erect, their eyes steadfastly down.

There is something theatrical in all this but the square is littered with empty cartridges. From near and far come the intermittent stutter of a machine-gun or boom of a mine exploding. No all the soldiers received the surrender order, or perhaps they do not feel like abiding by it. There was a lot of sniping during the day, and nests of resistance had to be cleared.

The tanks are gone. It is almost dark. Many vehicles, their lights dimmed, form convoys. The army has still a job to do — elsewhere. A curfew was imposed on the town later by the Israel authorities.

Search for Fedayeen takes place immediately after capture of Gaza. Israel troops rounded up the men of the town, and centred them in the central square to carry out the investigation as shown in top picture taken by Edgar Hirshbein, photographer of The Jerusalem Post, on Friday afternoon. Bottom photo by Tel Aviv photographer Hans Pinn shows Gaza family greeting Israel soldier on Friday evening.

El Arish Notables Hand Over City to Israel Army

By SHABBETAI TEVET
Military Correspondent

EL ARISH, Friday. — At 3 p.m. today the following document of surrender was signed here by the representatives of the civilian population in the presence of the Military Governor.

"We the undersigned, who feel competent to act as the proper representatives of the Arab village of El Arish, undertake of our own free will to surrender our village to the commander of the Israel Defence Forces in the El Arish area, and accept the control and orders of the Israel authorities.

We gladly welcome the entry of the Israel authorities and undertake to fulfil all commands, orders, regulations which they will make for us. We hereby declare that we shall proffer all possible help to the Israel authorities in order to strengthen its rule and sovereign authority over the whole area."

The surrender document was written in Hebrew with a translation in Arabic. In the early morning, the residents, on their own initiative, raised white flags on the high buildings of the town. Holding white flags, seven of the town's dignitaries, including a priest from the monastery, welcomed the commanding officer of the area in the guest house of the American water engineers who worked there for the Egyptian government.

In the best Eastern tradition, they greeted the Israel Defence Forces as follows:

"We send the blessings of the citizens of the town to the commander of the conquering forces. We are prepared to be under the command of the Israel Defence Forces and promise to help the commander of the area in the supervision of the town and its surroundings. We promise that there is no Egyptian soldier among the civilian population."

The dignitaries pointed out to the commanding officer that a number of persons from the town were absent because of business trips to Egypt and they asked for permission to unite families.

Seven Dignitaries

Since it was not clear to the area commander that these seven dignitaries were the authorised representatives of the local population, he called for a meeting of all members of the town council in the municipality building at 3 p.m.

At the meeting, there were the ten mukhtars of the town and seven members of the council, three others being in Egypt. They again signed the surrender document and attached to it the official seal of the town of El Arish.

The commander of the area declared to the town's leaders that the intention of the Israel Defence Forces was to restore normal life in El Arish and that control over the town's affairs would be returned to the municipality in due course.

He also announced a full curfew, to continue as long as military necessity requires and instructed the council to put the water and electric utilities into operation. The town's engineers immediately went to work.

El Arish is the most important inhabited place in Sinai. It serves as the administrative and military centre for the entire peninsula. The town has 20,000 inhabitants and in its surroundings, within a radius of 15 kilometres, there are an additional 30,000 persons. Thus it constitutes the centre of most of the peninsula's population, which totals 80,000 persons.

Stevenson Hits U.S. Alliance with USSR

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — The Democratic candidate for President, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, said in a broadcast on Thursday night, "The United States finds itself arrayed in the United Nations with Russia and the dictator of Egypt against the democracies of Britain, France and Israel.

"I doubt if ever before in our diplomatic history has any policy been such an abysmal, such a complete and such a catastrophic failure."

In Philadelphia, President Eisenhower said of Anglo-French action against Egypt, "We cannot and will not condone armed aggression — no matter who the attacker, no matter who the victim."

In a speech described as "my final formal address" of the election campaign, Mr. Eisenhower added that despite differences over Suez the Western Alliance would "grow in new and greater strength." The election is on Tuesday.

He added he was proud that the United States had declared itself against the use of force both by Russia in the Hungarian revolt and by "foreign forces in Egypt."

Egypt Tried Big Pincers Move

Banner headlines in the Egyptian capital on Friday boasted of the destruction of one-fourth of the Israel Air Force, the expulsion of the British Ambassador from Egypt and the sabotage by Syria of the oil pipelines through her territory. Every paper carried in bold headlines the slogan taken from Abdul Nasser's Thursday speech: "We will fight. We will fight. We will fight."

Editorially, the semi-official daily, "El Gumhouria," declared that the "more bombs dropped on Cairo, the greater will be our hatred. The sands of Sinai will be covered with the bodies of the Jewish army, just as it was with those of their forefathers."

The paper declared that a giant pincers movement which would have eliminated every Israel soldier in the Sinai desert was only foiled at the last minute by French planes attacking with the Israel Air Force.

No Bottled Milk in J'lem

The distribution of bottled pasteurised milk has been temporarily halted in Jerusalem, Tnuva announced last night. The stoppage is said to be due to a temporary shortage in the supply of bottles and to be unrelated to the present emergency.

Loose milk will be distributed in Jerusalem at 250 pruta a litre. It will also be available, without limitation, at Tnuva branches.

The Tnuva announcement said that the loose milk now being sold does not contain any powdered milk.

A special committee is dealing with the transport problems involved in the carrying of foodstuffs and other commodities to Jerusalem, the Ministry of Commerce spokesman said last night. The committee is composed of representatives of the Army; the Controller of Road Transport, the Jerusalem Municipality, and the District Food Controller.

The spokesman said that transport improvements would be felt even today in better supply and distribution in the three main towns. In Jerusalem, the Food Controller is setting up local offices where the public may bring complaints regarding violations of food regulations.

Bunche Appointed To Guard Resolutions

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (INA). — Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. Under-Secretary, has been appointed to head a special committee charged with watching over the implementation of the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly on the Middle East conflict.

Dr. Bunche, who won the Nobel Prize for Peace for his success in arranging an armistice in the Arab-Israel war in 1948, will report to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, every day.

VISIT TO TROOPS

REHOVOT, Saturday. — The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir; the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Secretary-General of Mapai, Dr. Giora Josephthal, today visited wounded soldiers in a hospital "Somewhere in the South."

Cypriot Leaders Taken

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter). — Security forces have captured three wanted men, including two with a £5,000 price on their heads, in a new sweep of the mountains of central Cyprus, it was officially announced here today.

Reserve Units Mop Up Gaza Pockets

By MACABEE HARKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN THE GAZA STRIP, Saturday. — Many roads lead into the Gaza Strip. The one we chose yesterday afternoon, which runs along the coast roughly parallel to the old railway line to Cairo, had one distinct advantage over all others: it was not guarded by military police with orders to prevent the entrance of anyone not in uniform.

The only thing blocking access to Gaza itself, as we were to find out later, was an Israel reserve unit mopping up pockets of resistance ahead of us.

Six scarred barrels marked what used to be the border between Israel and the Gaza Strip. Here the road, which until now had been wide and well kept, suddenly became almost indiscernible. For it was covered with tangled bushes growing through the road itself. Once in the Strip, a few hundred yards ahead, however, the road became well-tended.

Fire in the Groves

As the car proceeded down the road through banana plantations and citrus groves, short staccatto bursts of machinegun fire split the air from the direction of the rolling sand dunes bordering the sea coast.

Near Beit Hanun we caught up with an Israel reserve unit. They were all from the neighbouring kibbutzim which had borne the brunt of infiltrator attacks for years.

(Beit Hanun, an Arab village, was captured by Israel forces for the first time in October, 1948, throwing the Egyptian Army into confusion. In 1949, under the Armistice Agreement, it was returned to Egypt.)

The unit was now waiting for the area to their right to be mopped up so they could move forward. They lay sprawled by the side of the road, near their machineguns, mortars and bazookas, talking to each other or eating tangerines and oranges — "they taste just like Israeli citrus," said one correspondent.

The unit had just finished combing the citrus orchards on both sides of the road. One sniper had been brought in with his hands over his head. Further down the road they had taken a roadblock, killing a Sudanese soldier. Two others had run away. That left the way open to the compound of the agricultural school on a commanding hilltop. It had already been "softened" by mortars, and window-panes were smashed by the bombardment, and the walls of the buildings were pockmarked from shrapnel bursts.

Farmers in Battle

Like all units going into battle they were talking about everything but what lay ahead. Being farmers, they chatted about the meshek, now and then wandering off into the nearby groves to examine some Arab way of irrigating the groves. They discussed their findings with two elderly members of a kibbutz who had "wandered" into the fighting area. The two kibbutz members gathered up a half dozen hoes and placed them in a pile by the side of the road.

Shortly before darkness fell the unit got its orders to move out. They examined their rifles and other equipment and, taking up intervals, began moving down the road, towards Gaza.

Ageila Falls After Two Days Bitter Fighting

By GERDA L. COHEN

ABU AGEILA, (Sinai), Saturday. — Waving great Egyptian banners, the grimy victors of Abu Ageila were already climbing onto their tanks hanseway bound as we drove into the khaki country beyond Nitzana. "Abu Ageila could have been another Faluja pocket," said the Commander, whose boys last night completely routed the large brigade strategically dug in on the sand dunes along the road from Nitzana to Ismailia.

After two days of bitter fighting, the Egyptians were still holding out when a surprise pincer thrust from north and south trapped their main base. "They ran like madmen into the sand dunes where our armour could not follow," said a squad leader stammering with excitement. "They had no water, their radio contact was gone and their generator bust."

The amazing scene which greeted correspondents told its own tale of precipitate flight. A whole row of 25 pounders stood ready to fire, their muzzles pointing in all directions, while helmets, odd boots, kitbags were strewn in confusion on the burning yellow gravel. Half tracks, anti-tank guns and piled boxes of ammunition stood unopened by a Russian made jeep.

"We only had a small force against their brigade plus extra men and artillery," recounted a tank crew waiting for orders to move into the next trouble zone. "The Air Force gave us splendidly co-ordinated help," said a tank driver, "and we bless those fighter planes for their true aim with the rockets."

The last emplacements to be crushed last night were ingeniously carved out of the dunes at Um Gattef on the road between Nitzana and the Abu Ageila base. Some of the defenders tried to escape in armoured vehicles which we saw burnt out this morning, but most of the Egyptians were taken prisoner.

"It was a tough job getting them out," admitted a haggard-faced boy from Degania, "but we finally made it. Not all of us are here to be happy about finishing them off."

The lightly wounded were sped to a tented hospital in cars. Scrawled in chalk upon them was "Cairo Express" to avoid any misunderstanding.

Souvenirs ranging from a complete Egyptian major's outfit found hanging in a tent, to a cage full of ducks, decorated trucks rumbling northward. Egyptian cigarettes, primitive soap and blocks of sugar were also on display. But souvenir hunting had its tragic aspects: one soldier set off a booby trap, while searching deserted dugouts.

While the spear-head commandos are moving out, an endless column of soldiers packed into all kinds of vehicles are moving in to collect the abandoned equipment and to garrison the semi-destroyed emplacements. Under the "tembel" hats and steel helmets are oddly familiar faces: Moshe the mechanic, Goldstein our local carpenter, Yoska a plastics engineer, all grinning and waving from windows camouflaged with mud and leaves.

The fresh reservists wear uniforms which don't fit too well, and still have creases from the store — but they move around in the fighting zone with an almost comic pride. "We got fed up waiting," admitted a bank clerk who had already acquired a scarlet sunburnt face. Waving on the convoy in a sergeant with familiar gestures: "Don't you say shalom?" he asks rather offended. We gasp — of course, it's the income tax man who usually waves protesting citizens away. Everyone agrees that the organization is flawless. Before the shots die away, a "Sheksen" mobile canteen is on the spot with cigarettes and copies of the latest "Bamahane."

We passed impromptu congregations: soldiers draped in prayer shawls, intoning Sabbath hymns in the scant shade of the company office tent.

We hitch-hiked to Nitzana with a truck returning from three days of non-stop driving behind the armoured spearhead. "I had to keep them supplied with benzine," explained the driver, whose dusty wrinkled face was like a white mask, "so I followed them without lights over the desert to Bir Husema, over mountains!" and he reverently kissed his steering wheel.

Petrol is being brought in milk tankers and piped straight into the line of impatient trucks. Delivery vans with "macaroni" and "biscuits" printed under the camouflage mud are now carrying ammunition. "Tell the housewives not to worry," joked a grocer turned quartermaster. "They can eat cake instead of biscuits."

Captured Egyptian trucks are already transporting our men. Along the crowded highway prisoners are being taken to camps somewhere among the sullen tawny hills. The prisoners looked identical: black features, all bent forward, blindfolded and silent. "Egyptians keep on walking to our forward positions, their hands up, begging for mercy," related a military policeman from Tunis. "They are completely demoralized," he said, "but we'd prefer they ran away to Egypt instead of giving us the bother of feeding them."

A kibbutz truck carried a load of prisoners instead of potatoes, guarded by one diminutive grinning corporal. "They would give me the worst job," he complained. "This is not a holiday for me: I'm a prison warder anyway."

The first girls to greet returning commando units were khaki-clad *sabras* from Ketsiot, the outpost on the Nitzana frontier. Rifles and bandoliers slung around them, the girls hugged the weary soldiers — many from similar outposts facing the barbed wire outline of Egyptian positions.

Bakara Arabs Cross to Syria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Saturday. — Some 700 Arabs of the Karad el-Bakara tribe who lived in the demilitarized zone between Ayelet Hashahar and Mishmar Hayarden left their village at the end of last week of their own free will and crossed into Syria by the Bnot Ya'acov Bridge.

Before the campaign against Egypt began, the authorities proposed to the villagers to move into the interior of the country for security reasons. They were given 12 hours to think it over, but instead of an answer they began packing their belongings.

The Syrian army waited for them at the other side of the bridge and helped them in the transfer. Israel soldiers and settlers also helped in the evacuation, and trucks and tractors were put at their disposal. They took with them all their cattle. After the evacuation bulldozers were brought to destroy the empty houses and the land was ploughed. The villagers owned 3,000 dunams of land and also herds of cattle and sheep.

During the War of Liberation the members of the tribe fled to Syria. After the war they were repatriated under paragraph 5 of the Armistice Agreement which authorised the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission to repatriate civilians in the demilitarized zone if they wished it.

The villagers had never recognised the Israel authorities and regarded themselves as "under U.N. authority." They paid no taxes, ignored Israel institutions; and refused to take part in the population census.

When drainage work started in the Hule area the villagers were transferred to Western Galilee for security reasons but had to be returned several months later after they appealed to the U.N. here. They have been a source of trouble and repeatedly asked to be issued with "U.N. passports."

ATA STRIKE OFF FOR PRESENT

HAIFA, Saturday. — Ata workers decided to postpone their strike until further notice and have informed the management accordingly.

EDEN IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

using the Suez Canal; to prevent a resumption of these hostilities and to pave the way for a definitive settlement of the Arab-Israel war which threatens the legitimate interests of so many countries.

They would most willingly step military action as soon as the following conditions could be satisfied.

Firstly both the Egyptian and Israel governments agree to accept a United Nations force to protect the peace.

Secondly the United Nations decided to constitute and maintain such a force until an Arab-Israel peace settlement is reached and until satisfactory arrangements have been agreed in regard to the Suez Canal, both agreements to be guaranteed by the United Nations.

Thirdly in the meantime until the United Nations force is constituted both combatants agree to accept forthwith limitation of detachments of Anglo-French troops to be stationed between the combatants."

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered by his Conservative supporters during and after his statement.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, immediately stood up to say that the Government was defying a resolution of the United Nations Assembly. "It is no part of the business of the Government to lay down conditions," he said.

Mr. Gaitskell declared, "the Government is continuing bombing and destruction, and all that has been put forward is a niggling haggling kind of proposal." He said there was a strong case for a U.N. force to police the Armistice Agreement frontiers of the Arab States and Israel.

"If they do that what reason is there for such a police force to operate in the Canal Zone at all?" he asked. "And why should a settlement of the Suez Canal issue be brought into this matter at all?"

Mr. Anthony replying said it was not true to say that countries were not allowed to make counter-proposals or other suggestions after the General Assembly had passed a resolution." An Assembly resolution is a recommendation to Governments, and action can only be approved by the Security Council. Therefore I hold that we are entirely within our rights in putting forward our views on the resolution passed.

Mr. Gaitskell asked why had the Suez Canal been put in.

"We considered that carefully. The object is to show that we wish to try to use this situation to deal with all outstanding problems in the Middle East," the Prime Minister continued. "The Government are operating in the Suez Canal Zone because it is there that in our judgment the danger has laid and still lies."

Later Mr. Gaitskell again pressed the Prime Minister to cease all further military action. To prolonged Labour cheers, he added, "I beg the Prime Minister to understand that upon his answer public opinion will judge him."

The Prime Minister replied that the Government remained "absolutely convinced" that their action was the best way of stopping hostilities and of getting an early separation of the forces on both sides. Therefore we consider it our duty to fulfil that object," he added to loud government cheers.

When he said that Britain would expect to be part of the U.N. force sent into the Mid-East, a Laborite shouted: "You are burglars, not police."

A roar of cheers came from the Opposition benches through which Mr. Anthony could be heard retorting, "we are not burglars."

Mr. Gaitskell sprang up: "what we have done is to go in, help the burglar and shoot the householder."

The Premier replied: "I really don't believe that the nations of the world, when they ponder this and ponder all the history that has gone before this, that Israel attack, are going to say that all the blame is on Israel and all the credit with Egypt."

Youth Aliya Appeals for Help

Youth Aliya has appealed to the Jewish Agency Executive for help in finding homes for 1,000 children who have arrived in Israel from Hungary. Youth Aliya has already found homes for 1,000 children, but the Executive has been asked to find homes for another 1,000 children who have arrived since the Hungarian revolt.

Tel Aviv Municipality Workers Attention!

At the special meeting of the Secretariat held on October 31, 1956, it was resolved:

A. The Secretariat decided to postpone the municipality technicians' strike owing to the present situation.

B. The Municipality appeals to its workers to donate blood at the following Magen David Adom stations:
Tel Aviv — 13 Rehov Hess
Jaffa — 45 Rehov Shivtei Yisrael, near the B'nai Hospital, between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

C. To maintain discipline at work, to make the best use of working hours, to replace the men who were called up, to ensure that services will not be interrupted.
The Workers Committees of the various departments are requested to contact the Secretariat, 13 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv, in connection with all questions regarding the emergency situation such as the transfer of workers, changes in working hours, etc.
The Emergency Committee will replace the Secretariat during the present situation.

Announcement by Yad Chaim Weizmann

Owing to the present emergency, Yad Chaim Weizmann regrets to announce that the Weizmann Day Assembly which was to have taken place at the Rehovot Memorial Plaza today, November 4, has been postponed.

It has also been found necessary to postpone the School-Children's Assembly planned for tomorrow, November 5, the reception which the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion were to have given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lipsky tomorrow afternoon, as well as the annual Weizmann Memorial lecture which Mr. Lipsky was to have delivered at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv, on Thursday, November 8.

Yad Weizmann wishes to express its thanks to all who gave their valuable aid and assistance in the arrangements for the Memorial Day which had to be suspended.

Due notice will be given in the press and over the radio of any new arrangements for the commemoration of the Fourth Memorial Day of Israel's first President.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

The Public is kindly requested to note the

CONCERT SCHEDULE for the week November 4—10

Subscription Concert No. 2

Conductor: Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI

Soloist: Zino FRANCESCATTI (Violin)

TEL AVIV, Monday Nov. 5—Series "3"
HAIFA — Armon Theatre at 9 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 7—Series "1"
Thursday, Nov. 8 — Series "2"

Zino FRANCESCATTI 2 Recitals Only

TEL AVIV — Saturday, Nov. 10 at 8.30 — Ohel Shem
Tickets at the Orchestra's Office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-2, 4-6.
JERUSALEM — Wednesday Nov. 14 at 9 p.m. — Edison Hall
Tickets at Cahana Office (opp. Zion Cinema).
Programme: Sonata in G Major, Op. 30 — Beethoven; Concerto No. 4 in D Major — Mozart; Suite in G Minor — Bach, and works by Britten, Copland, Shostakowith, Wieniawski.

Also please note the dates of

Special Subscription Concert No. 2

TEL AVIV — Ohel Shem, at 8.30
Sunday, Nov. 11—Series "2"
Monday, Nov. 12—Series "3"
HAIFA — Armon Theatre, at 9 p.m.

Special Subscription Concert No. 1

Thursday, Nov. 15
Conductor: Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist: Zino FRANCESCATTI (Violin)
Programme: Overture to "Tancred" — Rossini; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra — Tchaikowsky; Symphony No. 1 in C Minor — Brahms.
Subscription Tickets in HAIFA are available at the Orchestra's Office, 29 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, 9-1, 4-6.

Youth Concert No. 1

TEL AVIV—Tuesday, Nov. 20 Ohel Shem Hall, at 5 p.m.
Conductor: Francesco MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist: DANIEL BARENBOIM (Piano)
Subscription Tickets to the series of the 3 Youth Concerts are obtainable at Youth Dept., Tel Aviv Municipality, 5 Rehov Mapu Square, and at the Orchestra's Office, 56 Allenby Rd.
GOOD FOOTBALL!

THE JERUSALEM POST

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IT is difficult at this time to keep in mind the temporal mile-stones as we pass them. It was Balfour Day on Friday, the 39th anniversary of the day on which Great Britain proclaimed its wish to see a Jewish National Home established in Palestine, in which Jews and Arabs would live at peace together. It proved in time that under British rule this peace could not be achieved: equilibrium between three separate forces is notoriously difficult to establish. It is also Weizmann Day, the day that marks the memory of the man who brought about the Balfour Declaration. About the time of the anniversary, a section of the original Palestine returned to Israel, and there is ground for hope that the Arab population in that area will quickly realize that it is to their advantage no less than to that of Israel that murder, fighting and infiltration and the inevitable counter-measures should cease, and life return to normal.

IRAQ MOVES

The accession of this Arab area to Israel is no light matter and poses many new problems: but first of all it will restore peace and quiet. These problems would apply in even greater measure to Jordan west of the river and its population in the event of further territorial adjustments, but we have now reached the point at which national security is the prime consideration, and not the political or organizational embroilments that may arise. After the disaster of the Egyptian Army in Sinai and the almost fabulous successes of the Israel forces, it may well be that the young Jordan King pleaded for Iraqi troops to give him a feeling of added security in the event of Israel launching an attack. It seems incredible that he could ave the folly to attack. It is noteworthy that his cabinet, made up of older men, believed that there was greater safety in not calling for Iraqi aid and not offering provocation to Israel.

As far as Israel is concerned there is little reason to suppose that immediate steps will be taken against Jordan for having overstepped Israel's former opposition to the entry of foreign troops into Jordan. Since that statement the situation has changed profoundly, and what was a menace three weeks ago may be of lesser significance now. But Israel will tolerate no renewed breaches of the peace on the borders. This war is being fought to eliminate this creeping poison from our relations with our neighbours, if need be at the cost of further fighting, and even the cost of moves that would create additional political problems.

Britain meanwhile is proceeding carefully in the Canal, hoping to demonstrate her goodwill toward the Egyptian population by means of a minimum of warlike action likely to involve civilians. Nevertheless her intention can no longer be open to doubt — to see to it that the Canal area returns ultimately to international status, because Nasser has proved an unfit guardian for the waterway. Perhaps it is not too soon to hope that the Egyptian people will realize that Nasser, who came to rescue them from slavery under Farouk, has also proved an unfit guardian of their own interests.

He has brought them from their position of the leaders of the Arab world to that of a laughing-stock, and it is for them to take such revenge upon him and his government as is appropriate for one who has betrayed his trust for his own aggrandizement. But first of all the Egyptian nation will have to learn to look truth in the face, and to cease to comfort itself with childish tales that turn defeat into victory, and disgrace on the battle-field into heroic action. Not until they find a leader courageous enough to tell them unpalatable truths will they become a nation fit to take its place among the nations of the world.

Weismann Day 1956

Chaim Weizmann—Builder of Israel

By LOUIS LIPSKY

CHAIM Weizmann incarnated the leadership of the Zionist movement from the period of the Balfour Declaration to the Proclamation of the State of Israel. His personality was the vivid symbol of the cause for over thirty-five years. He was its international advocate. His pronouncements at Zionist Congresses were accepted as the definition of Zionist policy. He carried his heavy burdens with dignity, with wisdom and consecrated devotion. He was a peace-maker, a reconciler of differences. He was also the pioneer of the building of Zion. He believed with the deepest faith that political gains were valueless unless buttressed by the recovery of the land through Jewish labour and sacrifice. He was as keenly concerned in the struggle of the pioneers in the colonies as he was in the state of public opinion in certain European capitals. He was controlled by the spirit of a scientist who looked at life undisturbed by periodic drafts of emotion or sentiment. His vision ranged far. He was a perfect synthesis in his own personality of the vision of Ahad Ha'am and the daring of Herzl.

He made Zionist leadership known to Jews the world over. He had an amazing itinerary. He influenced the Zionists of England, of South Africa and Canada. He had devotees in Germany and Austria, Poland and Russia, Hungary and Rumania. His leadership dominated American Zionism from the beginings of the Mandate to the birth of the State of Israel. Through his personal effort he created the international background of Zionism. It was through him that Balfour, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, General Smuts and Masaryk were won to Zionism. His friends included the heads of all the states allied in the war against Germany. His personality was responsible — greatly aided by the leadership of American Zionism — for the historic achievement of the Balfour Declaration and the final victory in the ratification of the Mandate.

His passing means the end of the greatest chapter of redemption in modern Jewish history and the beginning of a new chapter dedicated to freedom in the Promised Land. He was present at Zionism's sensational beginnings in the Congresses; he passed through its desperate struggle to make the most and the best of the Mandate; he wrestled with disparate Zionist ideologies; he lived through the agony of the Nazi massacres; he carried the cause through the Second World War; he attended the sessions of the United Nations when the Partition Resolution of 1947 was adopted. He witnessed the Proclamation of the State of Israel. He lived to be elected the first President of the State. Again, as in the early days of the movement, his name even in death joins all Jews of the world in a common grief and a common faith and recalls memories of a great man who served Israel and mankind in a period that tested the foundations of modern civilization.

A Promising Young Man

WHEN I first met Weizmann at the Vienna Congress in 1913, he seemed indifferent to its proceedings. He sauntered through the streets of old Vienna with young companions, taking long walks, unconcerned by the issues under discussion. He was pointed to as the promising young man who had crossed swords in debate with Theodor Herzl in the early Congresses. He had settled in England and was an obscure Professor of Chemistry in Manchester. He was not yet a Westerner and was losing his credentials as a Russian Zionist. He hovered between the two worlds, his destiny not yet determined.

I remember that, as Chairman of the Standing Committee (Permanenz-Ausschuss) in Vienna, he was impatient with the equivocations of the Zionist lawyers. As chairman, he was meticulous, but often frivolous. He passed as a wit and raconteur. He was counted as a member of the Russian delegation, but was not excited by their disputes. At their caucuses Weizmann stood in the rear of the hall, his eyes half closed, seemingly bored. He was a smooth debater, but had no interest in the debates. The burning issue was, who should control the Jewish Colonial Trust — the Executive or David Wolffsohn. There were no intimations of the impending World War.

The last scene I remember was the languid appearance of Dr. Weizmann in the plenum reporting the nominations for his committee.

Meeting Men of the Future

IT was the First World War that projected Dr. Weizmann into the political field. The Zionist leadership was scattered. Into the vacuum thus created Dr. Weizmann drifted without opposition, for he was the only Zionist of standing prepared for action and eager to lead. He had been meeting the men who were to mould the future of England. He penetrated the austerity of Arthur James Balfour. He stirred the imagination of David Lloyd George, who believed in the prophecies. He won a lasting friendship with C. P. Scott, the editor of the "Manchester Guardian." He won the co-operation of H. L. Brailsford, a distinguished journalist who believed in an English imperial policy tied to the aims of Zionism. Together with a group assembled in London — Sokolow, Ahad Ha'am, his Manchester friends — and with the co-operation of American Zionists led by Louis D. Brandeis, he carried through the long and tedious negotiations on the text of the Balfour Declaration and brought them to their final issue.

He was now a distinguished chemist who had made an important contribution to the conduct of the war. His early years in England were spent in privation and poverty. His devoted wife had practised medicine in Manchester, where their two sons were born. His reputation as a chemist became known in England and France. The Weizmanns now maintained a commodious home in London where many distinguished personalities in the political and scientific world found hospitality. His success in chemistry had freed him of financial worries. He was now in a position to absorb himself completely in Zionist affairs. His public utterances revealed a stately approach to the Jewish problem; they commanded world attention. He was conscious of standing on a lofty platform. He had banished the trivial and spoke as if the Jewish cause were using him as its medium. He was greatly influenced by English manners and standards. He was resolute and determined and the impression he made was of one who was prepared to walk a great distance.

A Miracle of Propaganda

HIS leadership was confirmed at an International Zionist Conference held in London in 1920. The democratic structure of the organization had to be recovered. England was prepared to accept the Mandate, but the work of redemption was to be the sole responsibility of the movement. The miracle of propaganda was to be followed by an even greater miracle of building the Homeland — securing the manpower and gathering the material resources for the task. The funds of the Jewish Colonial Trust could not be used for hazardous enterprises. The meagre resources of the Jewish National Fund were limited to the redemption of the land. There were no reserves.

The London Conference was a reunion of the survivors of the war. Max Nordau, the majestic voice of the early Congresses, came from his exile in Spain. Otto Warburg, no longer the affluent member of a great family, came from Berlin. The Russians were in a parlous state. They did not know where they belonged — in Russia or in Palestine. They were represented by Ussishkin, Motzkin and Naidich. Nehemiah de Lieme represented the Dutch Zionists. There were Stricker and Boehm from Austria. The Americans were led by Louis D. Brandeis.

It was at this Conference that the tangled skein of organization was unraveled and the movement set for building the Homeland in co-operation with the Mandatory Government. The Keren Hayesod was founded. The level of giving was raised. The era of fund-collecting set in. A dispute as to the forms of the Keren Hayesod led to the withdrawal of Louis D. Brandeis and his group from the Zionist Organization, but a tremendous wave of excitement passed over all Jewish communities. The Americans were divided in support of the central Zionist fund. The funds raised, however, were always inadequate. Dr. Weizmann had to devote himself to a continuous grind of collecting money in every part of the world — in South Africa and Canada, in Germany and more especially in the United States. He was aided by Shmarya Levin, Nahum Sokolow, Bialik, Jabotinsky (for a few years), Alexander Goldstein and others. Gradually the campaign dominated the American Zionist scene, and the aliyah the attention of the Zionists in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Weizmann became one of the most effective propagandists in the movement. He did not qualify in American oratory, which stems from the rough and ready West and depends upon sound. Dr. Weizmann's voice was not resonant. He had no ear for the rhythmic phrase, which never enticed him. He had no introductions or perorations. He had few gestures. He disliked the impersonation of emotion. He was not made for stage effects.

But no Jewish speaker made the same deep and lasting impression. He spoke as if his words were the issuance of suffering. He was the only Zionist leader who established an identification of himself with his words. He was always conscious of his historic responsibility. He seemed to speak ex-cathedra for the silent Jewish people. He carried himself with statelinesss. He was Zion's interpreter and advocate. He became the Symbol of the Return — the Jew coming out of the mysterious past and demanding justice of the modern world, which had almost forgotten the part the Jewish people had played in its building.

His personality was formed by his contacts with Jews in the field of Zionist endeavour. He was conscious of and controlled by the reactions of the non-Jewish world. He sensed dangers and felt difficulties before they came. He was never bound by formulas and programmes. The return to Zion was a vision to be filled with reality through the work of redemption. It was the longing of a people in exile. Whither these longings would lead them could not be foretold. What they signified could not be imprisoned in the dogmatic phrase. The words one used had to be adjusted as need forced the strategy of the moment. Definitions would be fatal.

Dr. Weizmann was wholly devoid of "ideology," the fetish of many Zionists. Redeeming the soil, building a school, the rebirth of a language, the winning of a friend, were the best reflections of the spirit of his Zionism. Thus, he was never a legalist or an interpreter of programmes, never concerned about the mechanics of organization or the subtleties of partisanship. He always endeavoured through the exercise of life to force the solution of difficulties. He was the one personality in the movement over many years through whom all Zionist parties could find a way to the heart-beat of the movement. All of them had a natural kinship for Dr. Weizmann even when they were engaged in abusing his arguments. It was his human conception of Zionism that made it possible for Dr. Weizmann to open a door through which even non-Zionists could join in the building of the Homeland.

With the extension of the Jewish Agency to include the non-Zionists, Dr. Weizmann brought the labours of many years to what seemed to be a good end in 1929. The enlargement of the Agency was expected to ease the financial burden. It raised the prestige of the Keren Hayesod. It enlarged the circle of Jewish responsibility. But the extended Jewish Agency had no luck. Mr. Marshall died a few weeks after the adjournment of the Conference in Zurich. His death was preceded by bloody Arab riots in Palestine. Dr. Weizmann found himself involved in endless political struggles with the Mandatory power. It was a period of White Papers and Commissions. The response of England to the riots was the appointment of the Shaw Commission. The Report of the Shaw Commission was followed by the Hope Simpson Report, in which the author of the document came to the conclusion that the absorptive capacity of Palestine had reached its saturation point. The Passfield White Paper was issued. Dr. Weizmann, Felix Warburg and Lord Melchett resigned in protest. A letter was written by Prime Minister MacDonald giving assurances to Dr. Weizmann in connection with land purchases and immigration. A new High Commissioner was appointed. But these compromises served only as palliatives and indicated no real change in British policy. The Mandate was sliding downhill. The Peel Commission followed in 1937 with its recommendation of Partition: an effort was made to adjust relations between Jews and Arabs at the St. J Conference; and finally the White Paper of 1939 proved to be the last political card of the political game.

Must Live Through the Storm

THE survival of leadership through such a period would have been a miracle. Dr. Weizmann realized that he had no available weapon with which to defend the Homeland. The League of Nations was being dismantled. There were no defenders of right. He saw how easy it was for Japan to invade its Chinese neighbour. The Italians were not restrained in their attack on Ethiopia. The Nazis were growing in strength and power and arrogance. He concluded that we would have to live through the storm and make the best of a self-destroying world. He was prepared to maintain the Sanctuary on the barest minimum of national existence. He believed in struggling to safeguard the foundations, no matter how narrow the road would become, how thin the line of freedom would be shaved down to. The duty of the hour was to live through. Resistance was futile. He would take refuge in the prophecies.

This was not the temper of the movement. It did not want to be reconciled with inevitables. It wanted its leader to be vocal above the din of conflict and struggle. It wanted to take out in sound and fury what it could not give expression to in action. It was exasperated by immobilized faith. It rejected the peace of supineness. It began to develop its underground fighters. The thoughts of youth turned to violence and retaliation. The leadership became the scapegoat of this impossible situation in 1931, when Weizmann was forced to retire from office. He went to South Africa for the Keren Hayesod. He became the head of the aliyah of German refugees. In 1935, it was recognized that there was no alternative but to recall him to leadership.

His return meant acceptance of the crown of martyrdom. Another World War was imminent. The lights of reason were going out in the world. This was was to be total in its effects. It would involve both fighters and civilians. It would ignore all the rules of war. The aggressors seemed to be willing to risk everything on the gamble of the winner taking all. In such a World War, fought for such stakes, with such barbarous weapons, it would be impossible for Jews to find friends or protection or even the semblance of security. The world was engrossed with the problems of its own survival.

Dr. Weizmann had to endure the long administration of a High Commissioner who was determined, in spite of the tragic circumstances of Jewish life, to enforce the White Paper of 1939. English officials turned Jewish refugees away from the welcoming shores of the Promised Land to perish in the sea. He was given private promises of sympathy and friendship that were never publicly announced. He saw the failure of every political mission he undertook. From time to time he uttered sharp remonstrances, made statements to the press, had interviews in London and Washington, but he knew that the Jewish cause was waiting in the anteroom of history and was the last item on the agenda.

His Faith in England

THE Second World War produced a leader in the person of Winston Churchill, who recovered Britain's heritage. Under him all kindred forces of earth, including the democracy of the United States, were rallied and the enemy was driven into the shambles of defeat.

So, with a strange perversity, Dr. Weizmann clung to his faith in England. He could not rid himself of his tradition and habit. England was the predestined saviour. It could not be otherwise. He thought that now, after a second purge of England's young manhood in warfare, it would become aware of its destiny and redeem its credit with the Jewish people and remember Balfour and Lloyd George.

That hope was wrecked by the Labour Government which assumed power in England after the War. These new men were committed to the hilt to cause of the Jewish people. They were fellow-travelers of Zionism for a decade. They had spoken of their friendship and written of their friendship and partaken of hospitality in friendship. Within a few days of their taking office it was evident that their purpose was to continue the White Paper of 1939 to its bitter conclusion. They lacked the moral courage to stand by their convictions and their pledges. Ernest Bevin was the symbol of their decadence. He was an unfeeling man, a brutal opportunist, discreditable not only to the English Government but to the honour of that England which had given life to the Balfour Declaration.

The President of Israel

THIS was the unkindest cut of all. Dr. Weizmann could no longer find peace in his conscience for his faith in the England of his young manhood. He left the Zionist leadership at the Congress of 1946. He gave up his home in London, his friends in England, and settled in Rehovot, finding escape in the great work of the Institute which bore his name. He appeared as a witness at the Anglo-American Commission hearings in Jerusalem. He participated in the deliberations at the United Nations. He gathered funds in the United States for the Weizmann Institute. His memoirs were written. The State of Israel was proclaimed in May 1948 and he was made its first President. He last visited the United States in November 1949. He was an invalid in his concluding years; his physical life became a burden.

Not England, not the Allies, but the Jews pouring into the free State of Israel had vindicated his faith in Zion. They had rejected his leadership of peace and goodwill and restraint. They had refused to wait on goodwill and brotherhood and they took up arms to meet arms, violence to meet violence. Weizmann was the builder of the Homeland but they won in bloody sacrifice its freedom. They raised the flag of Zion over the Jerusalem their hands had reared and their arms had defended. In the long reverie of his sickbed he saw a free generation of Jews prepared to go forward valiantly, doggedly, with the redemption of Israel, down the long and difficult road of national rebirth. The dream of his youth was fulfilled in his old age.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL

OUR goal (wrote Dr. Weizmann) is the building of a high civilization based on the austere standards of Jewish ethics. From these standards we must not swerve, as some elements have done during the short period of the National Home, by bending the knee to strange gods. The Prophets have always chastized the Jewish people with the utmost severity for this tendency; and whenever it slipped back into paganism, whenever it reverted, it was punished by the stern God of Israel. Whether prophets will once more arise among the Jews in the near future it is difficult to say. But if they choose the way of honest and hard and clean living on the land in settlements built on the old principles, and in cities cleansed of the dross which has been sometimes mistaken for civilization; if they centre their activities on genuine values, whether in industry, agriculture, science, literature or art; then God will look down benignly on His children who after a long wandering have come home to serve Him with a psalm on their lips and a spade in their hands, reviving their old country and making it a centre of human civilization.

From "Trial and Error"

PROFILE OF A ZIONIST

By MAURICE SAMUEL

A GALLERY of Zionist portraits and Louis Lipsky's not among them! Could anything be more absurd — even if Louis Lipsky is himself the painter? Of course the painter has what he thinks is a good excuse; he is presenting us here with the lineaments of those who are no longer with us and therefore, he argues, a self-portrait would be out of place. But the excuse is merely a cover, we should wait in vain for him to make good on another occasion. The truth is that he will not talk or write about himself; he never has done. And so the lopsidedness must be corrected as best it may by an inferior hand.

Now this lopsidedness issues from something more than the mere absence of the portrait of the artist. It is a very rare circumstance indeed that the very excellence of a book should constitute an injustice to its author, that the peculiar merit of the production should obscure and even falsify the merits of the producer as a man. But such happens to be the case at the moment. These portraits, generous, shrewd, individual, penetrating, would to a stranger seem to be the work of an uninvolved bystander, as remote as could be from the impassioned participant; "here," he would say, "is a gifted and sympathetic flaneur, not a man of action, a lounger on the periphery, not a leader at the centre." And as everyone with the slightest knowledge of Zionist history can attest, nothing could be further from the actuality.

He writes, to be sure: "I was both an observer and an actor in the Zionist movement. I was attracted and repelled by its *dramatis personae*.... In the shadow of their performances I played the small part destiny assigned to me." The aforesaid stranger would take these last words at their face value; the more so as there is scarcely a hint in the book about the long, often intimate, and sometimes turbulent relationship in which the writer stood to many of his subjects, among them the most important figures in their day. Would anyone guess from what is set down in the following pages about Louis D. Brandeis, Stephen S. Wise, Chaim Weizmann, Vladimir Jabotinsky, Jacob de Haas, Abraham Goldberg — to mention but a few — that Louis Lipsky's knowledge of them was acquired largely in the arena of Zionist politics, in shifting patterns of close association, sometimes in a common purpose, sometimes at quite violent cross-purposes? You will scrutinize the book in vain for so much as a glimpse of the rages and enthusiasms which attended the great Zionist split of 1921, the founding of the Keren Hayesod and of the American Jewish Congress, the fighting out of the policies of the Zionist Congresses — all the welter of activities which have brought about the creation of the State of Israel; and therefore, if you knew no better, it would never occur to you that there were such great actions, or that in all of them Louis Lipsky played a leading role.

A Turning Point in the history of the Zionist Movement occurred in 1928 when negotiations were on foot for the formation of the enlarged Jewish Agency. Dr. Weizmann and Louis Lipsky are here shown as Rubin, the Tel Aviv artist, saw them together at that time.

Share in Zionist History

IN another of the few references to his share in Zionist history he says: "If I were to write the memoirs of my Zionist life they would be chiefly concerned with what I remembered of the gifted and dedicated men (profligate and pious) who made the Jewish rebirth so exciting a reality. It does not serve my purpose to give an account of how I was diverted to its service... I was a contemporary of its pioneers in the United States and followed its development throughout the world with a pertinacity I cannot explain — in all kinds of weather, through all sorts of exaltations and defeats — down to the day when the State of Israel was clothed with sovereignty in 1948."

"It does not serve my purpose" will make the insider smile. It should read: "I don't know how." This is meant literally. I am convinced that Louis Lipsky hasn't the foggiest idea of the important place he occupies in the history of contemporaneous Jewry; I am equally convinced that nothing that I or anyone else can say will have the slightest effect on his estimate of himself: that is, if he ever bothers to make an estimate of himself, which is doubtful in the extreme.

These introductory observations bring me to the core of Lipsky's personality as I see it. Paradoxically he does in fact embody in equal measure the detached observer and the fiercely committed partisan, the inveterate causeur and the man of action. I have known few men who are such willing, pleasing and illuminating *shmoozers* at a cafe table, fewer still who are, in single-minded dedication to a cause, so capable of sustained, arduous, and masterly leadership. And the paradox is all the more piquant because these irreconcilable qualities, these utterly contradictory temperaments are not at war in him; they do not intrude on each other, or spoil each other; they alternate harmoniously in what seem to be separate existences. The artist-lounger in him does not complain: "I was meant to be a man of action," he is one: nor the man of action: "I was meant for the quiet, contemplative life," for he has it. It is the only case of schizophrenia I have met which moves me to affection and admiration.

The Nature of Leadership

SOMEWHERE of course the qualities issue from a fundamental unity. It is impossible otherwise to understand the nature of Lipsky's leadership. I have known a number of leaders in Jewish life; every one of them, with the exception of Lipsky, seems to me to have wanted" leadership, and in most cases the impulse was in one degree or another justifiable. The man had ability, knew he had it, and was determined to create the circumstances which would permit him to exercise it. It might happen, indeed, that more effort and ingenuity went into the creation of the circumstances than into the proper use of the opportunity; but certainly to want and even to strive for leadership is not inconsistent with the honourable use of it. Lipsky has never wanted, let alone sought leadership. The manoeuvring for it is wildly alien to his being: he struggles against the status with the reflex actions of a man being pushed over a cliff, and has a profound aversion for its choreography. He regards newspaper reporters as coarse interlopers, and under the prodding of his devoted subordinates submits to interviews with a gracelessness born of congenital shyness. He is astonished when his abilities and convictions bring him to the fore. No matter how genuine the public demonstration for him he always seems to be muttering: "What do you want of me? Get on with the business!"

Those who have seen him in the thick of action as chairman of Zionist or American Jewish Congress Conventions, have carried away an unforgettable picure of what looked on the surface, like nothing more than superb managerial and parliamentary skill combined with astonishing physical and nervous endurance. Skill, rapidity of judgment, fairness, consistency of purpose, endurance, good humour, the sense of proportion, all we indeed there in abundance; but what chiefly made Lipsky the master of conventions was the universal acknowledgment that his ego was completely absent from the scene. Whatever might be thought of his policies; no one ever suspected him — and of how many others could this be said? — of acting for the improvement or even retention of his personal standing. The welfare of the movement was for him the sole and continuously applied touchstone, whether in the formulation of a policy or the composition of a committee. Amid the shifting of combinations and intrigues he pursued with unswerving steadiness the ultimate objective of the movement, and himself as innocent as a dove, he was as wily as a serpent in recognizing and frustrating manipulations with a dubious purpose.

But neither his acknowledged selflessness nor his managerial dexterity would have sufficed to give him his unique position either at the conventions or in Zionism at large if they had not had as background a largeness of intellectual outlook and a clarity of expression unequalled on the American Jewish scene both on the platform and in the press. The ultimate objectives of the Zionist and allied movements were for him, always, the attainment and enhancement of Jewish life, its liberation from restrictions, internal and external, the assertion of its dignity, the release of its creative forces. He sees Jewish life as a whole, and I believe that with regard to the specific Zionist question he has always acted on the principle that what is good for the Jewish people is good for the Jewish homeland, and what is good for the Jewish homeland is good for the Jewish people. He does not separate them, as some extremists do: he cannot; his life and outlook are grounded in Jewish peoplehood.

Dean of the American Zionist Movement

LOUIS LIPSKY is generally acknowledged the Dean of the American Zionist Movement and its ideological mentor. He is undoubtedly the leader whose influence forged and moulded Zionist action in the United States during the most significant period of Zionism. He served as President of the Zionist Organization of America from 1921 to 1931.

Born in Rochester, New York, eighty years ago this month, he received his education in the Rochester Public Schools, its Free Academy and at Columbia University. He studied law for two years in the office of Theodore Bacon, one of the leading lawyers of western New York, and then went to New York City in 1899 to become the managing editor of the "American Hebrew," with which he remained until 1914. During that time, he served as dramatic critic of the New York "Telegraph," contributed stories to the "Associated Magazines," the "Reader Magazine," and to the New York press. He was the first editor of the "Maccabean Magazine" in 1900, and established and edited "The New Palestine" from 1921 to 1928. He founded the "New Judea," of London, which began its existence in 1922.

His literary works have been gathered in a three-volume publication issued in 1927. At the invitation of Dr. Shmarya Levin, he transferred his entire interest to the Zionist movement in 1914, becoming the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists. He became the President of the Zionist Organization of America in 1921. He was a member of the World Zionist Executive, with an interruption of two years, from 1922 to 1939.

This article by Maurice Samuel entitled "The Missing Profile" serves as the foreword to Mr. Lipsky's new book, "A Gallery of Zionist Portraits."

Selflessness and Dexterity

IT will usually be found that when a man of political action passes for a "theoretician" he is not much more than what is called in the public-relations world an "idea man." He thinks up a new little philosophy for each new situation. He will shift his basic argument according to the opportunities of the moment, so that his followers at last become disoriented as to the ultimate values of the movement. No doubt it is very tempting to whip up enthusiasm for a shift of policy by appealing to a new set of first principles; and no doubt a politician may go very far by this method. He will not, however, create a body of doctrine, or set a lasting example of integrity, or remain a permanent influence. Lipsky, by all odds the foremost political theoretician in American Zionism, has done the first and promises to do the last two. He has, in fact, been the educator of two American generations. His public addresses at the conventions and on other occasions are models which few in Jewish life have been able to follow. They are lucid, architecturally superb, unrhetorical, and filled with a dignity which never lapses into the pompous. Like his articles and editorials they are permeated by a sense of the creative in Zionism and in Jewish life.

A New Standard in Devotion

NOT the least of the services which Louis Lipsky has performed for American Jewry has been to set a new standard in secular leadership. There was a time when that leadership was preempted by men of means, or by men who had devoted the major part of their talents to careers outside the Jewish field, or by religious leaders who divided their time between the pulpit and the platform. This was a heritage from the age of *shtadlanut*. It is not a derogation of the memory of Louis D. Brandeis, or of Louis Marshall, to recall that they acquired their standing in the non-Jewish world and that, having placed it at the service of the Jewish people, they did not give their entire lives to this service. Stephen S. Wise, a mighty figure in American Jewish life, had his congregational duties, and in addition diverted no little part of his energies — and it was right for him to do so — to other than Jewish purposes. Louis Lipsky has been the only one of that stature to confine himself to the Jewish world, simply as a secular official, and to demonstrate that neither wealth nor outside recognition are indispensable to effective Jewish leadership. If there has been some change in this respect in the Jewish world much of it can be traced to this example.

I think the strongest single element in Lipsky's attitude toward Jewish life is the sense of form, but that word must at once be divested of any implication of formality; form in the sense of the becoming, the proper (and again without the suggestion of propriety or stuffiness), the pleasing, form in the sense of rightness, justice, moral fittingness. It dominates in his public actions, in his general outlook on the meaning of man, and in his outlook on the meaning of Jewry. I stress this point, in addition, because the sense of form is the bridge between his two selves.

Before he committed all of his energies and emotions to the Jewish cause Lipsky was a young and promising dramatic critic. He has to this day remained a lover of the drama, and discourses on it — when his "other" self takes charge — with a fluency, insight and wide knowledge that would make our stranger take him for a practising professional. Now in drama more than in any other literary discipline it is form that determines the degree of merit. If I say that Lipsky sees the world, and Jewish life, under the aspect of the dramatic I must add at once — if this is by now necessary — that he brings to his vision something of the trained craftsman but infinitely more of the man of high, intuitive rhythms.

A Faithful Dramatist

THERE is another aspect of the dramatist that illustrates for me the personality of Louis Lipsky as it has impressed itself on me. The dramatist must be faithful to a theme; and at the same time his characters must be free, they must be themselves. He must not distort them for his purpose; he must love and respect them for what they are, and his theme must grow out of his arrangement of them, never out of a compulsion that he uses toward their inner natures. Lipsky has an infinite respect for human beings and for their intrinsic quality. This is not usual in the political leader, whose interest in persons is heavily weighted by his estimate of the use to which he can put them for the cause. This innate respect is evident in the portraits here assembled. It is emphasized by a glancing remark about himself: "I was an easy mark for (human) curiosities." He was, indeed; sometimes arousing thereby the impatience of the less tolerant, like myself. (Out of regard for this weakness of his I touch on the subject without naming names.)

Although I write here with a kind of silliness about the basic unity in the two Lipskys, it has always baffled me — it still does — that this man of the platform, the conference room, the editorial desk, this director of a movement, should have alternated so easily with the careless (but not formless) and kindly bohemian. For it is no use blinking the fact that the director of a movement, let him be as respectful as you like of the personalities of his followers, must nevertheless show firmness and vigour in what I have called the "arrangements". He cannot permit the bore, inane or possessed, more than his proper share of importance, which is usually minuscule. And thus it has been with Lipsky the leader. With Lipsky the artist or bohemian the opposite was the case. "Easy mark" is a charming understatement. Lipsky's capacity to endure the company and conversation of bores is a marvelous thing to behold. I am not implying that he is surrounded by nothing but bores. Far from it. But the proportion of his leisure time occupied by them is abnormal. He seems to be able to defend the movement, but not himself. It may be a form of expiation. On the other hand, he does not seem to suffer. His liking for human beings overcomes the gravest obstacles. He manages somehow to enter into the bore's love of himself, or at any rate to contemplate it with never-failing benevolence.

It is also very easy to say that it is this absorption in others that has kept Louis Lipsky young, but who knows the sources of these things? One can only record that at eighty he is quite naturally the leader of a dissident group in the American Zionist movement, and that with the same clarity of view, expression, and purpose as he demonstrated as a young man when he threw himself into the revolt against the Brandeis leadership.